THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Fall 2013 *Volume 21, Number 3*

WHO MADE THE LAUGHING HEAD CONNECTICUT COPPERS?

Featured in this issue:

- The Walter Mould debate, continued
- THE "WM" New Hampshire copper
- Convention News and Schedule
- 2nd and 3rd Quarter Auction Results
- The passing of a Colonial Giant
- SEM/EDS Analysis of Three Coins
- A CC St. Patrick Halfpenny
- Wood's Hibernia as Undertype for a NJ Copper
- Non-numismatic Uses of Colonial Coins

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Stack's Bowers Galleries Official Auction of the Whitman Coin and Collectibles Baltimore Expo

Featuring the Colonial Coin Collectors Club Annual Auction | November 4–10, 2013

We are excited to join with C4 once again for a special auction of colonial coinage and related materials at the November 2013 Official Auction of the Whitman Coin and Collectibles Baltimore Expo.

Highlights from The David M. Sundman Collection of Massachusetts Silver

(1652) Massachusetts Bay Colony NE Shilling. Noe 1-A, Salmon 1-B, W-40. Rarity-7.
Ex: DeWitt Smith-Virgil Brand-Sterling Groves-Waldo Newcomer-Carl Wurtzbach-F.C.C. Boyd-John J. Ford Jr. The Wurtzbach, Noe, Salmon, Whitman and Guide Book (2007-2012) plate coin.

1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Willow Tree Sixpence. Noe 1-A, Salmon 1-A, W-130. Rarity-6. *Ex: E.J. French (1926) - F.C.C. Boyd - John J. Ford, Jr. The Noe, Salmon and Guide Book (2007-2013) plate coin.*

1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Willow Tree Shilling. Noe 1-A, Salmon 1-A, W-150. Rarity-6.
Ex: Jeremiah Colburn before 1860 - Charles Bushnell - Lorin Parmelee - John Mills 0 George Earle - George Parsons - Waldo Newcomer - F.C.C. Boyd - John J. Ford, Jr.. The Dickeson, 1914 ANS Exhibition, Noe, Salmon, Whitman and Guide Book (2007-2013) plate coin.

1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Oak Tree Shilling. Noe-1.5, Salmon 1-A, W-430. Rarity-3 (Rarity-7 for die state). IN at Left.

1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Oak Tree Shilling. Noe-9, Salmon 7-Ei, W-500. Rarity-5. IN at Bottom.
Ex: William Wild.

1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Pine Tree Threepence. Noe-36, Salmon 2-B, W-640. Rarity-4. Without Pellets.
Ex: Detroit Money Museum.

1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Pine Tree Shilling. Large Planchet. Noe-1, Salmon 1-A, W-690. Rarity-2. Pellets at Trunk.

1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Pine Tree Shilling. Large Planchet. Noe-10, Salmon 8-Diii, W-750. Rarity-3. Without Pellets at Trunk.
Ex: Ryder-Boyd-Raymond-Hain Family.

1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Pine Tree Shilling. Small Planchet. Noe-22, Salmon 8-B, W-870. Rarity-6.

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The C4 Newsletter

Volume 21, Number 3

A quarterly publication of

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Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer at P.O. Box 25, Mountville, PA 17554. Dues are $25 regular (including 1st class mailing of the *Newsletter*); $10 for junior members (under 18).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Jim Rosen)

PLEASE PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO INFORMATION IN BOLD

I just returned from the 2-day Bay State Show in Marlborough MA this past week. This show replaced the one in Boston where we were housed for many, many years. Unfortunately, the show was mostly a dealer-to-dealer show and not a large collector show as not many collectors came. This is not the first show that I have attended that has seen a reduction in collectors attending the show. I can't comment on the ANA in Chicago as I did not attend it, but heard that the recent Whitman show in Philadelphia was not very successful. It seems that the benefits of the internet in coin collecting may be one factor adversely affecting attendance at coin shows. With airfare and hotels becoming more pricy, collectors are staying home and getting coins from ebay and other online dealers. Also, there appears to be a reduction in good collector coins on the bourse floor, again, I think, related to the fact that the auction route is becoming more profitable for most high quality coins and that the internet is having its effect. Being 65 and being a collector for 55 years and having seen my fair share of shows, this is clearly obvious to me, although it might not be so obvious to the younger collectors. Another aspect of collecting coins that has changed significantly is the local coin shops. They have gone the way of the dinosaur. When I was a younger collector, there were many coin shops in every town I lived in and you could get great coins there, meet with other collectors, gain knowledge and new friends… now they are far and few between, and the coins that are there are not very good for the most part and most of the shops do primarily a bullion business. These are some of many reasons that I feel a great coin convention like ours is so vital to our hobby, for it is a great venue to buy coins, view coins, exchange ideas, get educated from knowledgeable dealers and collectors, attend a quality auction of colonial coins and enjoy the great camaraderie that our club has to offer. In others words, you'll have a great time coming to our convention for all that it has to offer.

Kudos to Syd and Roger for again producing a wonderful *Newsletter* that has received yet another award. Our *Newsletter* has been selected by a panel of judges to receive the third-place Outstanding Specialty Club Publication Award. At the ANA Convention, David Menchell accepted the award for Syd who was unable to attend. Our *Newsletter* has won a number of awards and it is a reflection of not only great editorial work but also the quality of the articles that appear in it. So Kudos again not only to Syd and Roger, but to the many authors who have submitted articles.

We are still in need of a support person for Stan Stephens, our webmaster. Our website, along with our *Newsletter*, is the backbone of our club and, like our *Newsletter* in which there is an Associate Editor, our Website also needs an Associate Webmaster. **If you have any interest along with appropriate skills in helping our club with this very important function, please contact Stan or me -- our contact information is in every Newsletter.**

I also wanted to remind all of you that there are grants available to C4 members from our club for original research. There is an explanation of these grants in this *Newsletter* with the grant applications being online @ www.colonialcoins.org.

As I am sure you all know, our convention is November 7th-10th, in Baltimore MD, in conjunction with the Whitman Coins and Collectibles Expo. Our auction, a C4/Stack's-Bowers co-sponsored auction, is going to be held Friday November 8th at the Convention Center; however as of this writing, I do not know the precise time, so please check the Whitman website and our own website for location and time information. As soon as I find out, we will post it on the website and Stack's-Bowers will post it on the Whitman website. Thursday night is when our social, donated lots auction and educational program are going to be held at the Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel, our convention hotel. When you make hotel reservations, please mention the Whitman Coins and Collectible Expo for the best rate. Hotel information can be found both on the C4 and Whitman websites. The location of Thursday's events will most likely be the Camden Room in the Sheraton (remember, please check locations) where we can look at coins during the social and feel comfortable in the security of our hotel. The Social will begin at ~6pm with a buffet, followed by the donated lots auction and then the Educational Program. **Speaking about our donated lots auction, this function is a very important fundraiser for our club.** We certainly need the revenue from the auction to help balance our budget. Since we are a 501(c)3 organization, your donation is tax deductible. So please, if there is anything in your colonial closet that you can part with, like a NE shilling, contact Jack Howes who is in charge of the auction. In addition to the evening program, there will be daytime lectures on topics of colonial interest. Please check the Programs and our Website for up to date times and locations. **The C4 Programs, which have all the information about what is going on during our convention, will be available at the C4 table rather than at the main registration desk. We are giving out the Programs at the table so that our members can register, which we feel will be very helpful to the Board in getting an idea as to how many people attended and from where. This information we feel will help us with future planning (like food amount and room size among other things).** Continuing with our convention, **the business meeting will be held Saturday morning at 8:30am, in room 304 in the Convention Center. The Board of Directors meeting will be held in the Orioles Grille Restaurant in the Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel at 7am Saturday and the Publications Committee meeting will be held in the same restaurant at 7am Friday morning.**

The Educational Program, under the guidance of Jeff Lipksy, is going to be held Thursday night, after our social hour and donated lots auction. This year we will have a Walk Down Memory Lane by Harvey Stack, followed by a talk by Bill Harkins entitled "The Fiscal Documents of the American Revolution," and ending with a talk on Maryland Currency by John Kraljevick. This promises to be a great program, with new talks we haven't heard before. Continuing with our educational theme, there will be two daytime lectures on Friday and one daytime lecture on Saturday. The Friday 10am lecture, by Erik Goldstein, is on the Cornell Hoard of 1747-1771 North Carolina Currency, and the 2pm Friday lecture by Will Nipper is entitled "The History of Colonial

America As Told Through Its Coinage" and the Saturday 10am talk by Ray Williams is on Post-Colonial Washington Pieces. **At the time of this publication, the locations of the daytime lectures is in room 304 but please check the Program and website for the most up-to-date information, as locations and times can change.**

The C4 Stack's-Bowers catalogue is going to be sent to all C4 members in good standing, so please be sure your dues are paid up. I am being told that the sale will not be as long as last years, a marathon event if ever there were one.

When traveling to the show, from the show, and back and forth to the hotel, travel with a friend if you can and be aware of your surroundings. As I am sure you are all aware, there has been a significant increase in the number of coin thefts; therefore, traveling with someone to and from the show is advisable, especially at night. Do not leave your coins out of your sight even for a split second. When flying, if you place your coins in an overhead compartment, consider placing them in the compartment opposite from your seat so that you can easily see if anyone opens that compartment. You can't see the compartment if the coins are *above* your head.

Until November, stay well and travel safe. P**lease continue to check our website for updated information on locations of lectures, and time and location of the auction.** I truly hope that you all have a wonderful experience in Baltimore and the Inner Harbor.

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A WOOD'S HIBERNIA AS AN UNDERTYPE FOR A NEW JERSEY COPPER

As you know, I am quite interested in the coinage of William Wood. While perusing old catalogues, I came across an interesting lot. The auction I was reviewing is: Mason & Co.; The Fewsmith Cabinet of Foreign and American Silver and Copper Coins, Medals, Etc. Etc.; Leavitt, Strebeight & Co. Auctioneers; 4 October 1870; Lot 2156. The description is:

> Lot 2156. 1724; New Jersey Cent; double strike; struck over a Wood half penny; date very distinct; horse head in left of field; harp in right; rev., "E. Plurib – Dei Gratia Rex" good; very rare.

My annotated copy of this auction indicates that the lot was purchased by "Aslborn" for $.30. I'd love to know the location of this coin today!

Editor

DID WALTER MOULD MAKE LAUGHING HEAD CONNECTICUT COPPERS? – THE DEBATE CONTINUES

(Randy Clark and Ray Williams)

Ray and I like to get into "point/counter-point" discussions over Connecticut and New Jersey coppers. It usually starts innocently enough, with comments like "Connecticuts are only worthy as undertypes for New Jersey dies" or "isn't it cute that there are little horsies on those coppers." Some may call it banter, but for us intellectually challenged collectors, we call it deep thinking. Occasionally, the discussion strays unexpectedly into mature conversation. We try to keep that to a minimum.

We had a recent phone call during which I claimed (tongue in cheek) that Connecticut mints made New Jersey coppers – as evidenced by the Laughing Heads being stylistically similar to several New Jersey coppers. Ray countered that Laughing Heads and Horned Busts weren't even legitimate Connecticut coppers.

Are too! Are not! [I'm pretty sure Diane was rolling her eyes ... again.] In this case, he's right.

Being magnanimous and humble to a flaw, I was willing to concede Walter Mould may have actually made some New Jersey coppers (and Connecticut Laughing Heads and Horned Busts, too). That comment really pushed Ray's buttons, it turns out. [So I kept saying it, for maximum effect.] You see, that's how theories become fact in colonial coppers. You keep saying them. Somebody writes it down. And it becomes fact because it's written down. It's really hard to actually prove anything in this hobby without Dr. Peabody's "Way Back Machine." But it's easy to prove that something was written down.

Anyway, it turns out Ray was against any premise legitimate New Jersey mints ever made Connecticut coppers. Before we get to his thinking, let's go over the reasons this theory exists.

Background:

First, let me acknowledge I am not an expert on New Jersey coppers and mint history. With the ANS' New Jersey book coming out soon, I beg the authors' forgiveness in advance for any logical or technical errors that might be made herein. I have spent quite a bit of time with Connecticut coppers, however. In the following pages Connecticut copper die varieties are designated by Miller numbers and New Jersey copper die varieties by Maris numbers.

There were two legitimate mints operating in Connecticut (New Haven County) stamping coppers over the period 1785 to 1788, producing coins dated from 1785 to 1787. Those mints, one known as the Company for Coining Coppers and the other

known as the Copper Mint Company, used a common copper and planchet preparation facility but stamped coppers at various and different locations. Separately, 1788 dated Connecticut coppers appear to have been made solely at Machin's Mills, some from hubs or dies cut at New Haven mints and many from dies made, presumably, at Thomas Machin's Newburgh, New York mint.

But there were other clandestine mints making 1786 and 1787 dated Connecticut coppers that have been the topic of speculation for years. The most coarse examples are known as Bungtown coppers, which Mike Ringo was researching before he left us (that work has never been completed). I suspect we'll never know where those came from due to their extreme rarity – despite any synergy with counterfeit halfpence of similarly unknown origin.

There are also several 1786 dated Connecticut varieties of more refined execution, known as the 1-A Double Chin, the 2.1-A/2.1-D.3 Round Heads, the 2.2-D.2 Noble Head and the 3-D.1/3-D.4 Large Heads. Walter Breen (in his 1976 ANS COAC article *Legal and Illegal Connecticut Mints*) believed these Connecticut coins were punch linked to the 1786 small date New Jersey coppers "with coulter" and the 1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici pieces, assigning the die to James Atlee and the mint to either New York or Rahway. Breen's proposed mint assignment here needs additional verification before being considered definitive (Ray says a lot of verification!).

There are also some 1787 dated Connecticut varieties not associated with New Haven or Machin's Mills. One set, the 1.2-C/1.2-mm Mutton Heads, are stylistically and punch linked to Nova Eborac coppers, commonly associated with John Bailey in New York. This premise also needs verification, but seems more likely.

The other set of 1787 dated varieties not associated with New Haven or Machin's represents some of the most common varieties in the Connecticut series. These include the rare 1.3-L and its rarity 1 (R1) cousin, the 4-L Horned Bust, and, most relevant to this article, the 6.1-M and 6.2-M Laughing Heads. In 1976, Walter Breen is quite clear in his belief these varieties come from the Morristown mint. And that is the point of this article, to take another look at this conclusion.

History of the Morristown Connection Theory:

As far as I can tell, Walter Breen was the first to publish his conclusion about the origin of Laughing Heads – and in his usual style, he didn't beat around the bush. He stated Mould did make Laughing heads – and wrote it down. A lot ! From 1970 to 1988. In the *Colonial Newsletter* (CNL #29, March 1970), in the EAC75 auction catalog (Feb 1975, Pine Tree), in the ANS *Studies on Money in America* publication (1976, "Legal and Illegal Connecticut Mints") and in his *Encyclopedia* (1988).

Since then, articles by other noted numismatists have come to a similar conclusion in the *Colonial Newsletter* and *C4 Newsletter* (leveraging Breen's work or using their own). So the premise must have some merit and be worthy of consideration.

Breen's evidence, as presented in his 1976 ANS article, was the 1787 CT 6.1-M and 6.2-M (and, to a lesser extent 1.3-L and 4-L) were punch linked with Mould's "broad planchet NJ coppers, showing the wide horseshoe-shaped U" (found on NJ 6-D, 59-o, 60-p, 61-p, 63.5-r, 64-t, 64-u). He went on to state "some of the 4-L and 6.1-M come on the same kind of broad flans as the New Jerseys; others are on the smaller, defective flans found on Mould's later varieties (Maris 64-t, 64-u, 65-u, 66-v, 67-v)." Lastly, he noted "all four of the Mould Connecticut obverses show a small star in the base of the cuirass" (breastplate). Actually, the Horned bust 4-L obverse does not have a star on it, but it's not punch linked to Mould's coppers, either. It simply shares a reverse with Mould punch linked obverse 1.3.

Breen's premise is "Mould found it necessary to devise a sideline [to make money], and this was the manufacture of Connecticut coppers." In 1970, he postulated, "Mould's profit would appear to come largely from the 6.1-M and 6.2-M Connecticuts on which he paid no tithe." Breen's assertion is Mould made those coppers for profit. But what really went on? Were Connecticuts actually made at Morristown? Or dies? Or were the dies made elsewhere, by a hand providing similar dies for Morristown?

These questions are relevant since, for a time in late 1787 and early 1788, the Rahway and Morristown mints were effectively joined. The mints soon split again, but there may have been some blending of planchet stock and coining dies afterwards. In addition, Sylvester Crosby cited evidence John Bailey in New York made New Jersey coppers (supposedly the 1788 dated Running Fox varieties). Was this associated with Mould? Bailey is a familiar name to Connecticut coppers collectors (I'll explain later).

So, let's review both the *physical evidence* and *potential motives* to see if any of these ideas hold water.

Physical Evidence:

Similarity in style, commonality in punches and shared planchet characteristics are not guarantees of a common mint location, but can be used to consider linkages between die and coin production. Even material analysis can often be inconclusive, since most confederation era mints used recycled brass, bronze and copper to produce planchets for coppers.

The greatest visual similarity is found between New Jersey 1788 dated varieties Maris 65-u/67-v and Connecticut 1787 dated varieties Miller 6.1-M/6.2-M. So let's focus there. Once we have an understanding of relationship between these dies, we can extrapolate to other New Jersey and Connecticut die varieties that might be in this grouping.

1787 Connecticut 6.1-M, 6.2-M and 1788 New Jersey 67-v

Letter, symbol and number punches form the most striking (pun intended) similarities between the Connecticut and New Jersey dies. Letter size and details appear nearly identical for those characters in common on the legends. Both use a six pointed star of equal size and composition. Date numbers are nearly identical in size and style, including the formation of numeral "1." Both have a single exergue/date line. Dentils are very similar in style and size. We'll go into this in more detail later.

Planchet size of the CT 6.1-M & 6.2-M varies from 27mm to 29.8mm in the ANS database (sample size = 20), which is undersized compared to classic Morristown products, which typically come in between 30mm and 31mm. This implies that a different diameter planchet cutter (and probably coining die) was used.

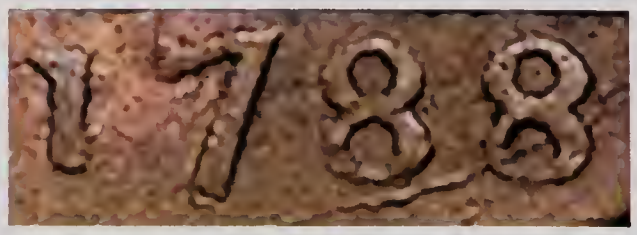
Weights of the CT 6.1-M & 6.2-M varieties in the ANS vary from 91.5 grains to 124.8 grains ... and the ANS specimens of 1788 dated NJ 65-u & 67-v (ss=10) range from 124.1 grains to 156.8 grains.

This shows the CT coppers were smaller in diameter and lighter weight. But, was a common roller and planchet thickness in play? A calculation was performed using weight, diameter and specific gravity of copper ... looking for commonality in planchet thickness. The CT coins appear to be thinner as well (nominally a calculated CT thickness of 1.2-1.3mm versus a calculated 1.5-1.6mm thickness for the NJs).

As a result, there is no indication (on this limited sample size) that a common planchet roller or cutter was employed. So we're down to the more circumstantial evidence of style and punch linkage.

To evaluate punch linkage (without getting into a debate of its merit), let's first look at the date numerals, one of the more noticeable similarities between the CT 1787 M reverse and several NJ obverses attributed to Mould. We can then look at legend characters, including symbols and letters. Shown below is a date comparison of the 1787 Connecticut M reverse as well as the more relevant NJ obverses. [Being a Connecticut guy, it isn't natural that obverses have dates. But hey, whatever ...]

1787 CT 6.1-M



1788 NJ 65-u

The "hooked" 7 is the same size on coins of each variety shown. It is presumed a common punch was used for this character between the NJ varieties ... and shared with CT 1787 reverse M. There is a chance this 7 is hand cut, but the consistency between these varieties is suggestive of a punch. There are no other Connecticut reverses showing a "hooked" 7 in the date ... only the 1787 reverse M ... and no evidence of other state or counterfeit coinages with this feature, either. It appears to be unique to those New Jersey varieties associated with Walter Mould's die ... whether struck at Morristown, Rahway (after January 1788) or possibly as subcontracted to John Bailey.

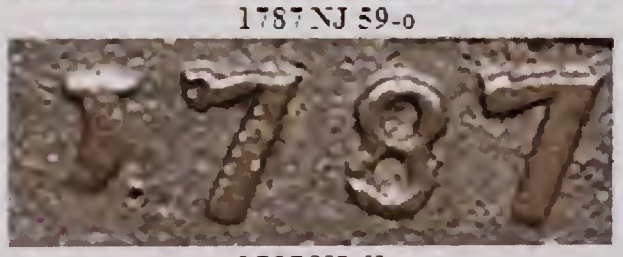
The "1" and "8" numerals differ within Mould's NJ varieties. The 1787 CT M reverse most closely resembles the numeral "1" used with 1788 dated NJ 65 and 67 obverses. This "1" is hand cut, rectangular with an upper left serif, and short with respect to the height of the "7". The earlier 1787 dated NJ obverses show a classic numeral "J", with curving lower details and dual upper serif, which also appears hand cut.

As an aside, a numeral "J" is commonly seen with Connecticut 1786 dated reverses ... and a rectangular "1" is commonly seen with Connecticut 1788 dated reverses associated with Machin's Mills (such as types B, C, E, F, G, K).

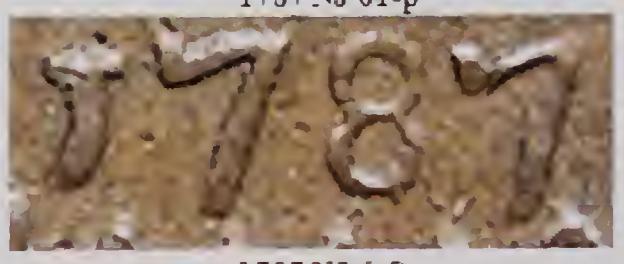
1788 NJ 67-v

1787 NJ 60-p

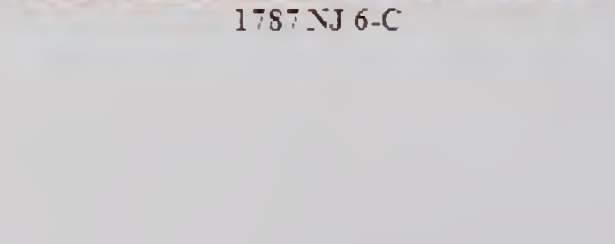
1787 NJ 64-t



1787 NJ 59-o



1787 NJ 61-p



1787 NJ 6-C

The "8" is very structured on CT reverse M, with upper and lower loops well formed, vertically centered and symmetric ... as seen with the "8"s found with NJ obverses 65 and 67. The number appears to be made with a punch rather than hand cut. Conversely, the "8"s used with 1787 dated Mould NJ varieties are less structured, asymmetric and appear to be hand cut.

There are more punch similarities other than seen with the date. Let's take a look at letters and symbols, as well. There are letters in common with the 1787 CT 6.1-M and 1786 M67-v which appear identical. The illustration below shows a progressive overlap analysis of letters, morphing from a 1787 CT 6.1-M on the left to a 1788 NJ 67-v on the right. Increments in the overlay images are percentage CT/NJ copper ranging from (far left) 100/0%, 80/20%, 65/35%, 50/50%, 35/65%, 20/80%, 0/100% (far right). Stars are shown for both the CTs and NJs.

As can be seen, there is strong correlation in size and shape between these letters and stars, indicating a common punch was most likely involved for both CT and NJ varieties. Of course, this will start the discussion of "was there a common matrix and who had access to it ... versus there must have been a common punch ... to maybe it's just coincidence." Personally, because the hooked date is involved, which is unique in the CT series to the 1787 M reverse but common to the Mould associated obverses ... I'm going to go out on a limb and say whoever punched the dies for the Mould associated varieties also punched the CT die. That may have been Walter Mould, John Bailey or James Atlee ... or whomever is associated with die preparation for Mould's associated coinages.

This does not mean the coins were struck at the same location ... it simply means the dies (or punches) were likely made by the same hand. Because the planchet thickness and diameters differ, it doesn't seem likely one mint made both the CT and NJ varieties being discussed. The diameters of these CT 1787 6.1-M seem more consistent with other coins the Rahway mint or John Bailey were known to make ... in the 28mm type size. Nova Eboracs tend to be 28mm in diameter, for instance.

It should be noted that Mike Hodder, in his cataloging of the November 1989 Bowers & Merena Rescigno New Jersey collection, also discussed punch linkage between the 67-v and 6.1-M in the description of lot #1648. This is actually a coincidence, since this discussion was not brought to my attention until after the overlays studies and conclusions were being worked out. Which means the premise is obvious enough that multiple people have looked at these interactions for many years. Hodder concluded the N, C, and A punches were identical, but the U, O and R punches were different. My conclusions differ ... I believe the A, U, C, O, R, N and E punches are the same, and the difference comes from variations in setting the punch into each coining die. Hodder's 1989 text is shown below:

> It has long been stated in numismatic catalogues and other references that Maris 67-v was punch linked to Miller 6.1-M, a 1787 Connecticut copper. However, no listing of the individual punch links has ever been published, and this assertion has, until now, rested primarily upon credibility of its exponents.
>
> Transparent film prints were made of the obverse and reverse of this example [ed. Lot 1648 of the 1989 sale, a NJ 67-v] and the obverse and reverse of the Connecticut copper in Lot 1545, above. The enlarged prints were then overlaid, and the individual letter and numeral punches compared under magnification. The following is a listing of the letter and numeral punches present in common on the both dies, with their equivalences or differences.
>
> N of UNUM & CONNEC – identical punches.
> C of CAESAREA & CONNEC – identical punches
> A of AUCTORI & CAESAREA & NOVA – identical punches
> O of NOVA & AUCTORI – different punches
> R of PLURIBUS & AUCTORI – different punches
> All I's – different punches
> All B's – different punches
> *'s – different punches

> 178 in the dates are near perfect matches, 8 particularly so. The lower stroke of 7 seems wider on the Connecticut than on the New Jersey, but the peculiarly shaped re-entrant angle of 7 has the same shape and the top stroke is of identical length on both dies.
>
> Most interestingly, the U employed in PLURIBUS and that used in AUCTORI do not match! The right side of that letter on the Connecticut die is slightly narrower, and has a long thin top to the right serif, while on the New Jersey die the U's have squat serifs, longer to the left than to the right. These U's have long been called the James Atlee horseshoe-shaped U's, but this present photo-optical comparative exercise does not bear out their identity.

My comment on Mike's observations is the strike of a punch into a coining die has much to do with its appearance on a coin. Within the Connecticut series - using known identical punches - there are variations in letter riser, serif and base detail that come from their strike into a coining die ... as well as wear of the die and relative strike of a coin at stamping (ie. early die state and late die state letter details are not always identical). The variations in letters U, O and R fall into this category, as shown in the more recent photos above.

Collateral Implications

Walter Breen and others believe there are similarities between the 1787 Connecticut 6.1-M/6.2-M and the 1787 dated 4-L Horned Bust and 1.3-L. In his 1976 ANS COAC paper, Breen commented:

> Mould's contribution to Connecticut coinage was the Laughing Head coppers, Miller 6.1-M and 6.2-M; that they were his work is borne out by the fact that they are punch linked with his broad planchet New Jersey coppers, showing the wide horseshoe-shaped U. This punch is also found on 1787 M1.3-L, which adds to the group the Horned Bust, M 4-L, with the same reverse. Some of the 4-L's and 6.1-M's come on the same kind of broad flans as the New Jersey; others are on the smaller defective flans found on Mould's later varieties (Maris 64-t, 64-u, 65-u, 66-67-v). All four of the Mould Connecticut obverses show a small star in the base of the cuirass.

I have done image overlay studies on the Laughing Heads and can reasonably conclude there is a common "something" (hand, punch, matrix, etc.) with the Mould associated New Jersey coppers. But as that analysis expands out to the Horned Bust, things get less conclusive. Legend details of the 1787 Connecticut obverse 1.3 do share many of the same letter and star punches seen on obverses 6.1 and 6.2. However, the L reverse is very different ... somewhat of a hybrid in style. The branch is reminiscent of Nova Eborac coppers, as is the date, as is the presence of a Liberty Cap. The legend letters are unusually tall, however, more reminiscent of wheat ear Connecticut reverses.

Since the 1.3-L is very rare, and found with later states of the L reverse, it is likely the coiner of 1.3-L inherited the reverse from those coining Horned Bust 4-L's. The 1.3 obverse shares many of the same legend and symbol similarities found with Laughing Heads. There was very little life left in the L reverse when it was paired with 1787 obverse 1.3 since all known specimens are found on poor planchet stock and are unevenly struck (unlike the 4-L, which is easily found in high grade).

But ... there's nothing I can find in common between a 4-L Connecticut and a 67-v New Jersey copper.

Connecticut Varieties Breen Linked to 6.1-M and 6.2-M

Possible Motives For Walter Mould:

For a few months in late 1787 and early 1788 the Rahway and Morristown mints were joined – due to the financial and legal problems of Albion Cox. Coining equipment, dies and copper/planchet stocks were stored in Morristown until February 1788, when Cox received his equipment back in Rahway. It is believed the dies and planchet stock from the two mints were mixed up, with some of the smaller diameter Rahway planchets staying at Morristown and some of the larger planchets ending up at Rahway ... which could explain how the smaller diameter Laughing Heads might have been produced at Morristown. However, while the punches and style of the Laughing Heads are quite similar to 1788 dated Morristown coppers, the Connecticut 1.3-L has less similarity and the 4-L Horned bust has none at all.

Walter Breen suggests Mould was not making profit off his New Jersey copper production, due to setup costs and fees associated with legislative privileges, and he resorted to making Connecticut coppers for profit (*i.e.*, no legislative fees). However, at the rate of 15 NJ coppers/shilling versus 18 CT coppers/shilling ... and the legal obligations Mould had to fulfill his New Jersey contract ... this makes it unlikely Mould would or could have made a profit diverting copper material from his New Jersey coppers

– even if the CT coppers were underweight (*i.e.,* relative to 144 grains as authorized by the Connecticut state legislature).

Ray Williams suggests there is no indication that the state of New Jersey kept track of the output of the legitimate NJ Mints. If Mould had a financial motive, "wouldn't it make more sense to strike additional NJ Coppers," which circulated at a higher value than the CT Coppers? "No one would know and the Morristown Mint would still pay the state the commission for just the contracted one million coppers."

In addition, Walter Mould would have had limited (*i.e.,* no) means to distribute Connecticut coppers from his location in Morristown, New Jersey. Distribution in the New Haven area was difficult enough for the legitimate Connecticut mints ... particularly with the devaluation of coppers being seen at that time.

Alternative Scenarios:

A) Walter Mould subcontracted by New Haven Mint? Unlikely. It is theoretically possible the New Haven mint could have subcontracted Walter Mould to produce Connecticut coppers. In 1786 the CT mint was down due to lack of raw material and process control problems. While those were being worked out, production suffered. Walter Mould and James Jarvis did have suspicious business dealings in 1785 – and submitted competing proposals in 1786/1787 to Congress for a Federal coinage contract. However, I do not believe this idea has merit, since Jarvis had arranged to receive federal copper stock shipments in early 1787 and the Connecticut mint was back in operation soon afterwards.

B) Albion Cox, Rahway Mint? Unlikely. The Rahway planchet diameters were more consistent with Laughing Heads but there is no stylistic similarity with New Jersey coppers associated with Rahway. There is no evidence supporting Connecticut coppers being struck at Rahway.

C) Mathias Ogden, Elizabethtown Mint? Possibly. Mathias Ogden had family ties with a diverse group of businessmen through his brother, Robert Ogden III (who had married Sarah Platt and, later, Hannah Platt – sisters of Connecticut minter Jeremiah Platt) and his cousin Frances Ogden (who married Connecticut minter Pierpont Edwards). By marriage, Robert Ogden III was brother-in-law to Connecticut minter Samuel Broome and, hence, also related to James Jarvis. Pierpont Edwards was uncle to the infamous Aaron Burr, said to have been one of Mathias Ogden's best friends. The point is Mathias was well connected with the Connecticut minters and potentially could have had a business arrangement with them to produce Connecticut coppers. Mathias Ogden was making New Jersey coppers in Elizabethtown into the 1789-1790s, using Rahway equipment moved there circa 1788. Ogden was producing New Jersey coppers in Elizabethtown even after the U.S. Constitution prohibited it, often striking them over Connecticut planchets. However, by the time Ogden was stamping coins, the Coppers Panic was severely devaluing many state coinages – with Connecticut among the most

severe. By contrast, New Jersey coppers were legal tender (a status Connecticut coppers did not enjoy) and seemed to hold their value better in New Jersey and New York. It would not have made business sense for Ogden to have coined Connecticut coppers for this reason.

D) John Bailey, New York? More likely. It is known John Bailey produced New Jersey coppers, apparently under sub-contract, but it is not known if it is was for/with the Rahway/Cox or Morristown/Mould mints. Albion Cox and Walter Mould were known to have been merchants in New York City prior to beginning their respective mints (Mould at No. 23 William St. and Cox at No. 240 Queen St.) and may have been acquainted with John Bailey (No. 22 Queen St.), the noted silversmith who in 1777 made a sword for George Washington. John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher (No. 77 Queen St.) petitioned the New York state legislature on February 11, 1787 to produce coppers for the state. The petition was denied, as New York remained determined not to become involved in production of coppers as done in nearby states. Hence, John Bailey had more of a motive to make Connecticut coppers than the New Jersey mints, which did have state contracts. Bailey is already associated with making 1787 dated Connecticut Mutton Heads (1.2-C, 1.2-mm) due to similarity with his Nova Eborae's. While the punches and workmanship differ between the Mutton and Laughing Heads, they both represent out-of-state production of Connecticut coppers. New York City was a constant trading partner with New Haven and might have been able to use Connecticut coppers in trade (in bulk) as a means of distribution.

Conclusion:

Ray and I agree that the punch linkage between 1788 Morristown and 1787 Laughing Head coppers is very compelling and implies the dies for both were made with a common set of punches. It is possible the dies were also made by a common hand (including central effigies and figures), but with the different diameters of the coins (and, hence, presumably the dies) this cannot be confirmed. We agree there is no stylistic similarity of the Horned Bust Connecticut coppers to any New Jersey coinage (4-L Horned busts share a reverse with the 1.3-L, which is punch linked to Laughing Heads and 1788 Morristown coppers).

Through collaboration on this paper, we reached agreement there was little motive for New Jersey mints (Morristown or Rahway) to make Connecticut coppers due to their contractual obligations. Similarly, there was no motive for Connecticut mints to make New Jersey coppers (just to be fair, since I teased Ray that Mould's 1788 coppers must have been made in Connecticut due to similarity with Laughing Heads) because, well, they were already engaged making future under-types for New Jersey coppers (smile).

We could not locate a plausible reason why Mould or Goadsby/Cox would use their limited coining capacity to make Connecticut coppers when their New Jersey obligations were at risk of not being met. New Jersey coppers, valued at 15/shilling were more valuable than Connecticut coppers, valued at 18/shilling. And there are no records

of legislative weight inspection of New Jersey coppers, so lightweight New Jersey coppers could be produced as easily as lightweight Connecticut coppers. And, if the assumption is correct that Laughing Heads were produced in 1788 (backdated to 1787), due to similarity with the 1788 Morristown dated coppers, the Coppers Panic was negatively effecting copper valuations more severely in Connecticut than New Jersey/New York. Plus there is the problem of distribution of Connecticut coppers from New Jersey ... without an established trade between the states.

We agree Mathias Ogden had family ties with financiers of the Connecticut mint, but cannot establish a business linkage between Ogden and Connecticut copper production.

We agree there is evidence John Bailey was producing New Jersey coppers, but in collaboration with whom is not clear. We acknowledge the belief John Bailey produced Nova Eborac coppers and, by similarity, the Connecticut Mutton Heads – which establishes a linkage between Bailey and Connecticut coppers. And, a New York mint would have more interest in making CT coppers than a NJ mint – since New York was a major deep water port which traders from New Haven had to use for transoceanic shipments. Meaning ... New York had active trade with Connecticut, while New Jersey did not.

Hence, the most plausible scenario (to Randy) is the dies for Connecticut varieties 6.1-M and 6.2-M (Laughing Heads) were made in 1788 by someone cutting Walter Mould's 1788 dated New Jersey dies. To establish a linkage between Mould and Bailey one would have to presume this die sinker was also working with (or was) John Bailey. I contend John Bailey had the motive and capability to make a large number of coppers, was frustrated by his unsuccessful efforts to establish a New York state coinage and is the likely producer of several 1787 (and potentially some 1786 dated) Connecticut coppers (including the Mutton Heads – and, implied in this article, the Laughing Heads) – as well as some New Jersey coppers.

It may be of interest that Bailey, in 1790, used his connection with George Washington to attempt involvement in federal coining (sorry for the digression, but it's a cool tidbit showing Bailey never did give up his interest in being a coiner for the State of New York ... or the U.S. Government).

To George Washington
From John Bailey

New York—Little Dock Street No. 22
April 17th 1790

Sir,

I have witnessed an application made to Congress by a person residing in Great Britain who wishes to undertake the supply of a copper coinage — I shall not call in question the superiority of his apparatus and process for coining — tho' I must insist that a coinage can be executed as well in America and cheaper to the United states than if executed abroad — Had the applicant given the result of one hours work by the steam engine I should have been enabled to have drawn a comparison between his process and my own — I have actually struck at the rate of 56 coins in a minute — coins in every respect equal to the Specimens which that artist hath transmitted to Congress.

I am acquainted with the whole mystery of Coining in gold in silver in Copper or in Billon — I can make my tools as well as prepare the metals, and can undertake to furnish coin in a state of as high perfection as has yet been issued by any nation. I can not only do this but am disposed to undertake it whenever the general government shall establish a mint, if I am called upon by you for that purpose—and I have at this moment in my possession as complete an apparatus for coining as was as yet ever used in any part of Europe that I am acquainted with.

Sir, you may perhaps do me the honor of recollecting me, during the late war I resided at Fredricksburg and at Fish-kill as a Cutler and was often favored with your commands.

Trusting you will bear this application in mind and if on a full enquiry into my abilities you should be pleased to consider it as advancing the interest of the United States to employ me in furnishing this country with coin, I shall, never, I trust give you a moments cause of inquietude or dissatisfaction. In the mean time I remain with respectful esteem Sir Your very humble and Most Obedient Servant

John Bailey

Of course, we may never know for sure who coined what, for whom and when. But the purpose of this article is to review the premise that Walter Mould made Laughing Head Connecticut coppers. And these two colonial coinage Myth Busters believe this myth is ... "Busted".

Photo Credits: Images were located in a variety of places on the internet for these coins, including the American Numismatic Society, Stacks Bowers, New England Rarities and Coin Rarities websites.

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CONVENTION DONATIONS

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Charlie Rohrer
P.O. Box 25
Mountville, PA 17555

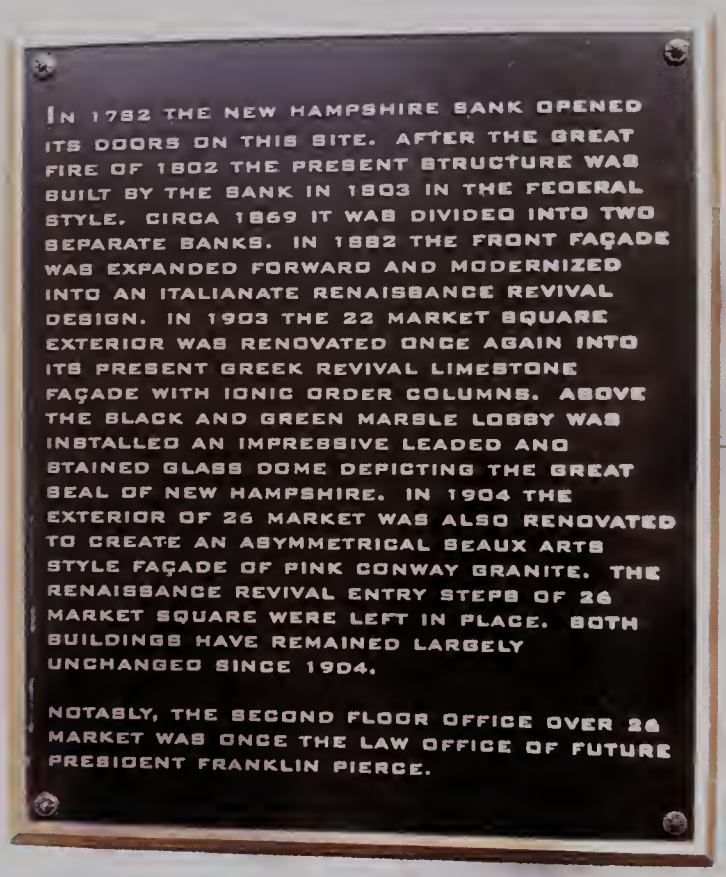
Thank you very much; your generosity is truly appreciated.

Jim Rosen
President of C4

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE "WM" COPPER

(Dennis Wierzba)

While reading the book by John Kleeberg, Numismatic Finds of the Americas, published by the ANS in 2009, I found a reference (ref. #379) to a dug New Hampshire Pine Tree copper (Breen 706 type) along with primary references to the American Journal of Numismatics (AJN). The copper was found in Portsmouth, NH along with other coppers while digging the foundation of the old Portsmouth Savings Bank[1] (no identifying newspaper reference or date given).


IN 1782 THE NEW HAMPSHIRE BANK OPENED ITS DOORS ON THIS SITE. AFTER THE GREAT FIRE OF 1802 THE PRESENT STRUCTURE WAS BUILT BY THE BANK IN 1803 IN THE FEDERAL STYLE. CIRCA 1869 IT WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO SEPARATE BANKS. IN 1882 THE FRONT FAÇADE WAS EXPANDED FORWARD AND MODERNIZED INTO AN ITALIANATE RENAISSANCE REVIVAL DESIGN. IN 1903 THE 22 MARKET SQUARE EXTERIOR WAS RENOVATED ONCE AGAIN INTO ITS PRESENT GREEK REVIVAL LIMESTONE FAÇADE WITH IONIC ORDER COLUMNS. ABOVE THE BLACK AND GREEN MARBLE LOBBY WAS INSTALLED AN IMPRESSIVE LEADED AND STAINED GLASS DOME DEPICTING THE GREAT SEAL OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. IN 1904 THE EXTERIOR OF 26 MARKET WAS ALSO RENOVATED TO CREATE AN ASYMMETRICAL BEAUX ARTS STYLE FAÇADE OF PINK CONWAY GRANITE. THE RENAISSANCE REVIVAL ENTRY STEPS OF 26 MARKET SQUARE WERE LEFT IN PLACE. BOTH BUILDINGS HAVE REMAINED LARGELY UNCHANGED SINCE 1904.
NOTABLY, THE SECOND FLOOR OFFICE OVER 26 MARKET WAS ONCE THE LAW OFFICE OF FUTURE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The newspaper story says one coin bears the date of 1757 and has the same symbol as the old "pine tree shilling".[2] Appleton called this date a misprint ("Newspaper Cuttings", AJN, vol. 8, no. 3, p. 57-58, January 1874). He identified it as the coin that was described as recently dug up and exhibited by Henry Dearborn Fowle at the June 2, 1870 meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society: "There was no evidence of fraud or deception in the appearance of the piece, or in the circumstances of its finding, and it was examined with great interest and curiosity." (AJN, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 13, July 1870). The description of this copper in Crosby (corroded and defaced) seems to match the Garrett specimen (ex-Newcomer), lot 1324. This coin was purchased by Herb Oechsner and donated to the ANS. It should be noted that at 79.5 grains this copper is about half the weight of the previous Garrett lot, the authorized NH Pine Tree copper.

The Garrett cataloguer had some doubts whether this was a 19th century fantasy or a William Moulton product and the coin was hammered "as is" at $7,500. The "WM"

is assumed to be the initials of William Moulton, but perhaps it has another, lost meaning. William Moulton was authorized to produce the American Liberty with Pine Tree/Harp reverse in an amount to equal 100 pounds (roughly 4,600 coins per Breen[3]), but not the WM coin. The American Liberty pine tree copper was authorized at the British standard 152 grains, with the Garrett piece weighing 154.9 grains. All are cast. The fact that the WM coin was reportedly dug (with some digs on both sides giving the right look) does give it some credibility along with a "spiny tree" style obverse. Two well-respected numismatists have examined the ANS WM copper and strongly believe it is a fantasy. There are 3 to 5 known per Breen[3], but are they "real or fake?"

Wikipedia provides some background on William Moulton under "Towle Silversmiths," placing him in New Hampshire:

> The first verified silversmith was William Moulton III (1720-1793). He worked from 1742 to 1762 as a silversmith in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and from 1762 to 1788 in Hampstead, New Hampshire. He then moved in a covered wagon to Marietta, Ohio, carrying his silversmith's tools with him. He was one of the forty-eight pioneers to settle in the Northwest Territory, and is considered one of its founders.

There are 2 types of WM coins: (1) Breen 705, which features a tree on a flat mound (many modern copies exist) having a coin turn reverse reading AMERICAN: LIBERTY/ WM, and (2) Breen 706, with a spiny tree on curved mound, uncertain if coin or medal turn, with the reverse again reading LIBERTY: AMERICAN/ WM. All are cast. Below are photos of one of the very many modern copies of Breen 705, likely produced for the 1976 bicentennial.

Was the Fowle story created to sell a fantasy copper at a high price? Was the newspaper story accurate or "planted" by Fowle? If you have an opinion, ownership or any information on the WM copper, please contact me at sscrosby1@gmail.com.

ENDNOTES

[1] From the Specials Collection room of the Portsmouth library, I found a folder on the Portsmouth Savings Bank. A picture captioned "The Bank's Old Building on Market Square Was Built 1903-4 and was on the Site of Its Original Home". This building, now a restaurant, is at 22 Market Square. The 1871 Portsmouth Directory (Dudley & Greenough, 8 Congress St, Boston, MA) gives the address as 15 Market Square. From the librarian, I learned that Market Square was renumbered in 1912. Another picture is captioned "This Is the Portsmouth Savings Bank Building as It Appeared Prior to the Renovation of 1880". The New Hampshire Bank (1782) preceded the Portsmouth Savings Bank at 22 Market St location per plaque on site.

[2] I searched "The Daily Evening Times", Portsmouth, NH, and the Portsmouth and Vicinity section, from 2/26/1870 to 6/2/1870 and found no reference to this find. Appleton donated a numismatic scrapbook to MHS which may contain this newspaper cutting, but I have not examined it.

[3] Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins by Walter Breen, Doubleday, 1988, p.60

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A CC ST. PATRICK HALFPENNY DISCOVERED WHILE ON VACATION

(Dennis Wierzba)

On a visit to National Museum of Ireland, Collins Barracks, Dublin early in 2013, I noticed a choice St. Patrick's halfpenny displayed on a well-lighted wall as part of the Airgead, "1000 years of Irish Coins and Currency," exhibit. The coin is held up by 3 metal pins, showing only the obverse. It is a choice, very high grade 2-C (assuming the reverse is not unlisted) with the characteristic slightly larger planchet than other halfpennies. This should be a high CC example of this rare variety. An IPhone photo of the coin is shown at right:

THREE COINS FOR SEM/EDS* ANALYSIS

(John Lorenzo and Bob Anderhalt)

Introduction

Principles and capacities

Materials science is an interdisciplinary field applying the properties of matter to various areas of science and engineering. This scientific field investigates the relationship between the structure of materials at atomic or molecular scales and their macroscopic properties. It incorporates elements of applied physics and chemistry. With significant media attention focused on nanoscience and nanotechnology in recent years, materials science has been propelled to the forefront. Radical materials advances can drive the creation of new products or even new industries, but stable industries also employ materials enabling scientists to make incremental improvements and troubleshoot issues with currently used materials. Industrial applications of materials science include materials design, cost-benefit tradeoffs in industrial production of materials, processing techniques (casting, rolling, welding, ion implantation, crystal growth, thin-film deposition, sintering, glassblowing, etc.), and analytical techniques (characterization techniques such as electron microscopy, Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy, Electron Backscatter Diffraction, and Micro-XRF). This material analysis has also ventured in a major way to antiquities and their authentication by using these methods.

The Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) with its magnification ranging – generally from 25X to many thousands of times at high resolution – together with micro analytical facilities is one of the most versatile techniques for the examination of coin specimens. The electron interactions with the sample being studied produce a variety of effects that can be detected for imaging and analysis. These are primarily:

1. Low energy secondary electrons that are used for secondary imaging.
2. High-energy primary beam back-scattered electrons that are useful for imaging phases.
3. X-Rays generated with energies characteristic of the elements present in the sample, which provides analytical information.

SEM therefore is a very useful investigative tool for materials and failure analysis as it can generate images of much higher magnification (up to 20,000X) compared to optical microscopy, and at a much greater depth of field. In addition, the contrast in an electron micrograph is representative of surface topography and composition, as different elements and surface topography emit certain amounts of electrons characteristic of the element and surface.

* For this study, the SEM used was a Hitachi S3400N and the Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS) system was an EDAX TEAM™ system with an Apollo X SDD. The TEAM™ EDS System for Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) from EDAX in Mahwah, NJ utilizes an Apollo X Silicon Drift Detector (SDD) series for a wide range of applications. The TEAM™ EDS System, coupled with Smart Features is the most intuitive and easy to use analytical tool available for the SEM on the market today.

EDS is an analytical technique used in concert with the SEM for the chemical characterization of a specimen at a micro level. It is useful for material characterization since it can perform qualitative and semi-quantitative microanalysis on a specimen from a relatively low (~25X) to high magnification (~20, 000X).

SEM/EDS Analysis

Three coins were prepared for SEM/EDS analysis with each having a specific purpose for such an analysis:

1. **1794 Contemporary Counterfeit 8 Reales.** Weight, 24.3 grams; diameter, 39.44mm. This is an example of a forgery produced in Birmingham at the Royal Mint for the purpose of flooding the Spanish economy in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is Sheffield plate over a copper alloy. The countermark on this specimen is also a forgery pretending to be a George III countermark signifying this was good Spanish-made money that allowed this coin to circulate freely in England. But in this case this apparently Spanish money was made in England and given a false countermark to disrupt the Spanish economy since England was at war with Spain.

SEM Purpose: Analyze the silver that was peeling away in certain areas of the obverse (portrait side) and perform a spot analysis to the left of the countermark at this silver plate/copper core interface. Determine if any information at this interface of metals (*i.e.,* silver and a copper alloy) might explain the plating process used (which is thought to be the same process that was used in England at the time to make Sheffield Ware used for eating and cooking).

2. **1806 GEORGIUS III Britannia Gilt, Impaired Proof Penny.** An impaired proof means this piece circulated as a gold sovereign and has circulation wear. This is in contrast to the intent – gilding a copper coin with gold to serve as a presentation piece for collectors of the time.

SEM Purpose: Examine the gold particles on the copper-alloy surface to determine the method used to apply the gold particles to the underlying copper surface. Some experts suggest a mercury amalgam may have been used to help apply the gold to the base alloy – this would be accomplished by annealing (heat-treating) the coins after the production process, driving off the mercury and leaving the gold on the surface as a very thin film. So the purpose of the study was to verify that mercury and gold were used in an amalgam type situation to create this fine gold film on this well-documented SOHO Manufactory piece created in Birmingham, England.

3. **1797 Kleeberg 97E-M30 Contemporary Counterfeit 2 Reales.** Weight, 72.5 grams; diameter, 27.03mm. For contemporary counterfeit series of Spanish American type counterfeits, based on earlier analyses, this is a unique specimen in terms of being made of a very high tin/low silver and copper alloy. Pre-analyses of this specimen using XRF analyses yielded the two major constituents as tin (91.07%) and silver (5.06%). We see poor alloy mixing with this combination which is probably silver oxidized black particles on the coin's surface. Silver in its most oxidized form does take on a black coloration.

SEM Purpose: Confirm the speckles on the surface are silver deposits and confirm that poor alloy mixing has occurred between silver and tin.

RESULTS

1794 Contemporary Counterfeit 8 Reale

The first coin in the analysis was a 1794 Contemporary Counterfeit 8 Reales. As previously discussed the Sheffield plate/copper core forgery was produced in Birmingham at the Royal Mint for the purpose of flooding the Spanish Economy with these forgeries in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The countermark is also a forgery of a George III countermark intended to signify this was good Spanish-made money.

The SEM micrograph indicated no other outside metals or trace elements were involved in the Sheffield process, suggesting some type of chemical means was responsible for the silver adhering to the copper. Sheffield plate is a layered combination of silver and copper used for many years to produce a wide range of household articles. These included buttons, caddy spoons, serving utensils, candlesticks and other lighting devices, tea and coffee services, serving dishes and trays, tankards and pitchers, and larger items such as soup tureens and hot-water urns. The material was accidentally invented by Thomas Boulsover, of Sheffield's Cutlers Company, in 1743. While trying to repair the handle of a customer's decorative knife, he heated it too much and the silver started to melt. When he examined the damaged handle, he noticed that the silver and copper had fused together very strongly. Experiments showed that the two metals behaved as one when he tried to reshape them, even though he could clearly see two different layers (Reference 1).

Boulsover set up in business, funded by Strelley Pegge of Beauchief, and carried out further experiments in which he put a thin sheet of silver on a thick ingot of copper and heated the two together to fuse them. When the composite block was hammered or rolled to make it thinner, the two metals were reduced in thickness at similar rates. Using this method, Boulsover was able to make sheets of metal which had a thin layer of silver on the top surface and a thick layer of copper underneath. When this new material was used to make buttons, they looked and behaved like silver buttons but were a fraction of the cost. (Reference 1)

The SEM for this coin is illustrated in Figure 1; it shows three areas labeled "a," "b," and "c." Area "a" is silver plated, with results generally indicating silver content of ~90.0% (earlier XRF analyses are consistent with this). The surface enrichment of silver of silver/copper alloys has been recognized for many years. In a typical coin (*e.g.,* regal silver) made of approximately 90% silver, over time the surface layer can achieve silver levels as high as 96-98% while the core of the coin can have silver content as low as 74-76%. This surface silver enrichment process occurs with any coin made with silver/copper content of over 50% silver. A silver/copper alloy coin is NEVER homogenous in all its areas. This phenomenon is detailed in *Silver Surface Enrichment of Silver-Copper Alloys; A Limitation for the Analysis of Ancient Silver Coins by Surface Techniques*. (Reference 2)

The underlying, debased alloys in most Sheffield's analyzed by this researcher with XRF to date are predominantly copper rather than brass, bronze or high zinc/copper type alloys – area "b." Area "c" is a non-homogenous area in the copper alloy. The real value of SEM/EDS is that any different color shaded region – or since these are black and white SEM micrographs – any dissimilar region can be analyzed. For the area indicated by point "c," we see an organic region with trace iron also in the mix. At times it has been difficult to reach a 100% XRF additive value because of organic contaminants. Normally for a typical XRF analysis, elements with less than an atomic number of 21 (scandium) are not analyzed, but they can be detected with SEM/EDS since it analyzes in a vacuum chamber with no atmospheric oxygen interferences with lower weight elements – so it's a much powerful tool for coin analyses than XRF.

An XRF scan was made of the silver plate of this coin and it yielded these results for the silver plate: Silver (92.75%), copper (6.61%), lead (0.11%), zinc (0.28%) and gold (0.17%). The copper core or base alloy in this specimen yielded these results: copper (94.65%), lead (2.9%), zinc (0.9%), silver (0.8%), iron (0.24%), tin (0.19%) and nickel (0.01%).

The main observation and the most important bit of information from this study is that the region between the silver and copper interface for the typical Sheffield contemporary counterfeit is a physical one and there were no outside chemical means other than a physical bonding. This is more accurately described as a fusing of the silver and copper using just heat in creating this Sheffield Plate contemporary counterfeit coin. This Sheffield Counterfeit is considered one of the best made counterfeits and it is suspected that there are literally hundreds of Sheffield type contemporary counterfeit 8

reales currently existing in third party grading holders today as legitimate regal pieces since these coins display regal type silver on the outside, are of proper weight and were made with high precision at the Tower Mint in Birmingham, England.

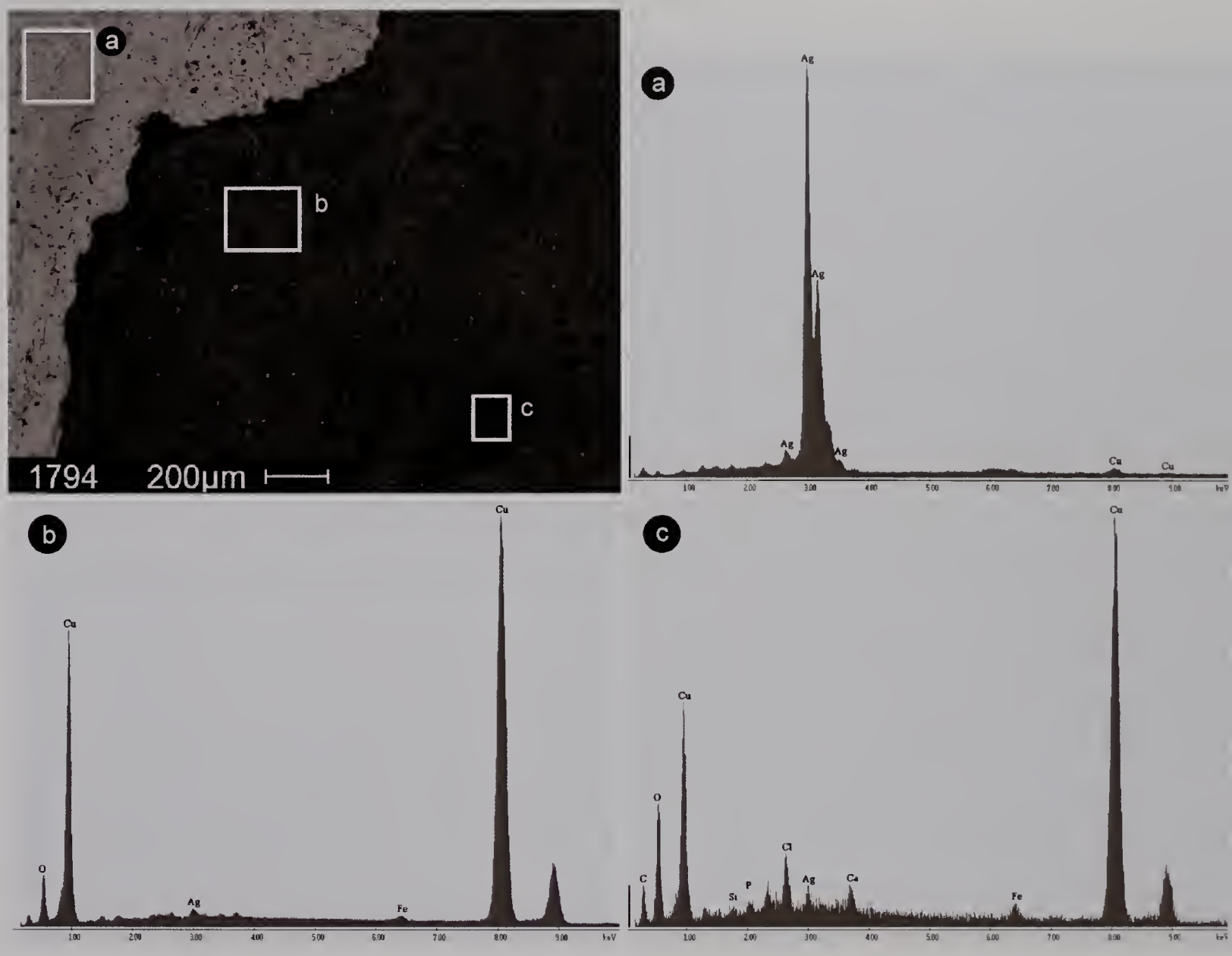


Figure 1. SEM Micrograph of the 1794 Contemporary Counterfeit 8 Reale

1806 GEORGIUS III Britannia Gilt Impaired Proof Penny

The second specimen analyzed was the 1806 GEORGIUS III Britannia Gilt "Impaired Proof" penny. Impaired Proof means it circulated to some degree and is no longer a readily apparent proof. Gold was applied over a copper surface to be used as presentation pieces or to be issued to collectors at the time. Examining the gold particles on the copper base alloy surface to (possibly) determine the application method used to apply the gold particles onto the copper surface was the purpose of this analysis.

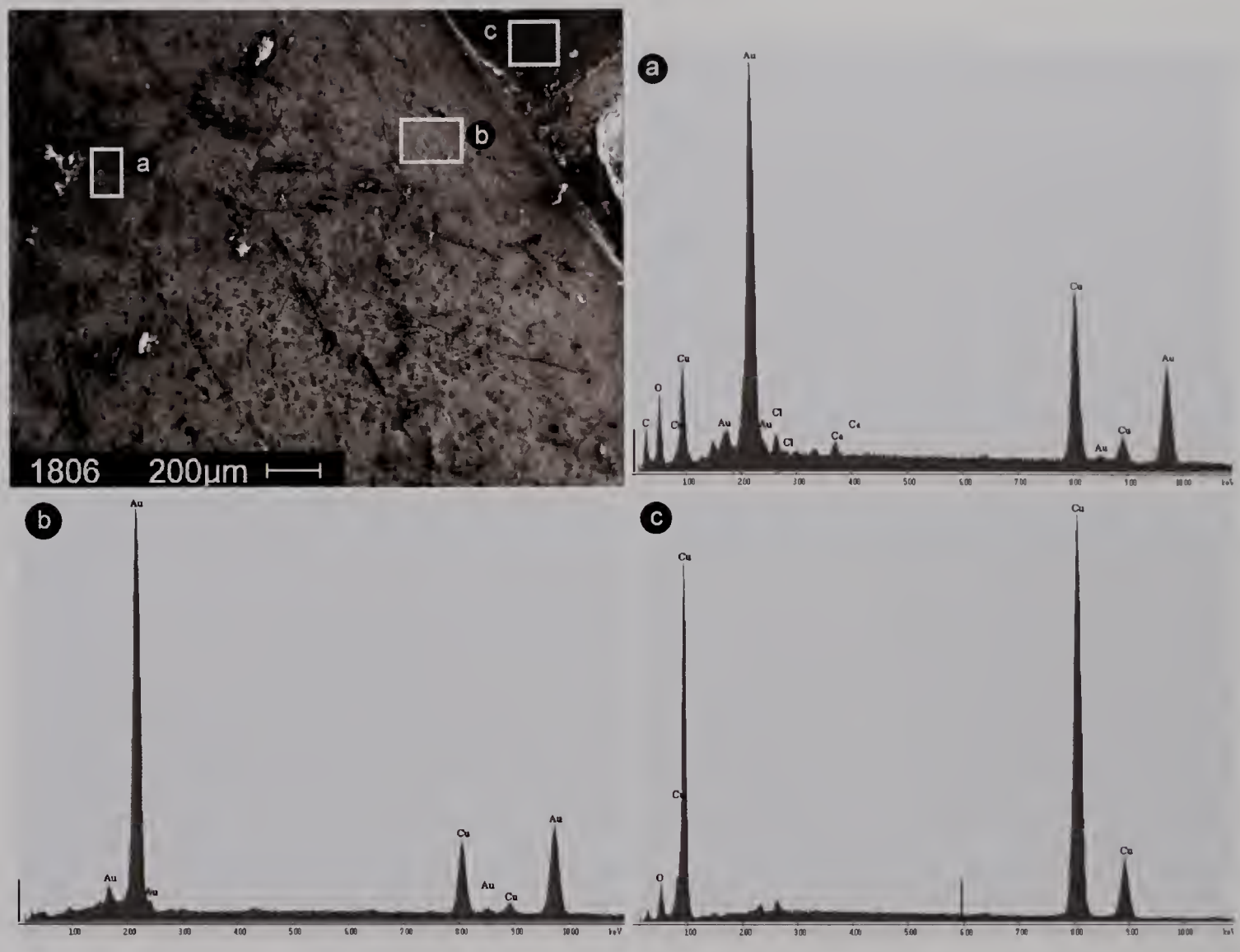
Some experts suggest a mercury amalgam may have been used to help apply the gold onto the base alloy. After the production process the coins may have been anncaled (heat-treated) and thc mercury evaporated off to leave the gold.

It has becn observed that trace mercury levels can be seen on the coin if enough XRF spot analyses are performed. XRF analysis was performed of the gold layer by doing a spot analysis in the right obverse field. This yielded: gold (17.64%), copper (81.52%), silver (0.13%), arsenic (0.34%), iridium (0.07%), indium (0.02%), bismuth (0.02%) and trace mercury (0.2%). An XRF spot analysis of the copper core was done on the reverse in the exposed knee area of Britannia and this yielded: copper (96.43%), silver (0.09%), gold (2.67%), arsenic (0.32%), iridium (0.04%), indium (0.03%), bismuth (0.05%), nickel (0.06%) and mercury was not detected. It is anticipated that future results will show that mercury and gold are combined as an amalgam and that in simpler terms the mercury is hanging on to gold particles in this type of scenario. Future attempts with SEM/EDS may confirm this phenomenon in the SEM micrographs.

Historically Matthew Boulton has been confirmed as using ormolu. As part of Boulton's efforts to market to the wealthy, he started to sell vases decorated with ormolu, previously a French specialty. Ormolu was milled gold (from the French *or moulu*) amalgamated with mercury, and applied to the item, which was then heated to drive off the mercury, leaving the gold decoration. (Reference 3)

In viewing the SEM micrograph (Figure 2) we see the three areas which were analyzed. Area "a" consists of gold along with the typical organic contaminants for copper: calcium, carbon, oxygen and chlorine. In area "b" we see predominantly gold, while in area "c" we see predominantly copper. The SEM/EDS technique will typically only be sensitive to the surface 1 μm of a metallic sample such as this coin. Mercury may still be present in the coin but it appears that it is not at the surface of the coin. Mercury was picked up however in some spot XRF analyses.

The interaction volume for XRF analyses is typically 5 to 10 times greater than SEM/EDS. This is common in a situation where this low boiling point metal was intentionally driven off with some high temperature annealing after the gold film with mercury was applied. The XRF analyses in a spot analyses where mercury was detected yielded thc results reported above with mercury at 0.2%. Future investigators must take note to do several spot analyses since (1) mercury may appear or not appear depending on thc dctection limit of the instrument, and (2) mercury over the surface of gilt coins is anything but homogenous since it was subjected to a heat treatment evaporation process.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clusters. Silver apparently was not totally mixed in properly with this high tin alloy. This is consistent in that silver in its most oxidized state is colored black (*i.e.,* Ag_2O).

With nearly seventy Kleeberg-type contemporary counterfeit 2 reales studied, this alloy is unique and is really an anomaly as we see black speckles all across the surface! Such a situation has not previously been recorded in the contemporary counterfeit series or, indeed, in any other series to the knowledge of this collector (*i.e.,* floating metal within an alloy mix on the coin's surface seen with the naked eye). The SEM/EDS analysis of the organic contaminants show carbon and oxygen while the inorganic (*i.e.,* metal) analysis discloses trace copper mixed uniformly, with no issues unlike the unmixed silver oxide black deposits on the high tin surface of this contemporary counterfeit.

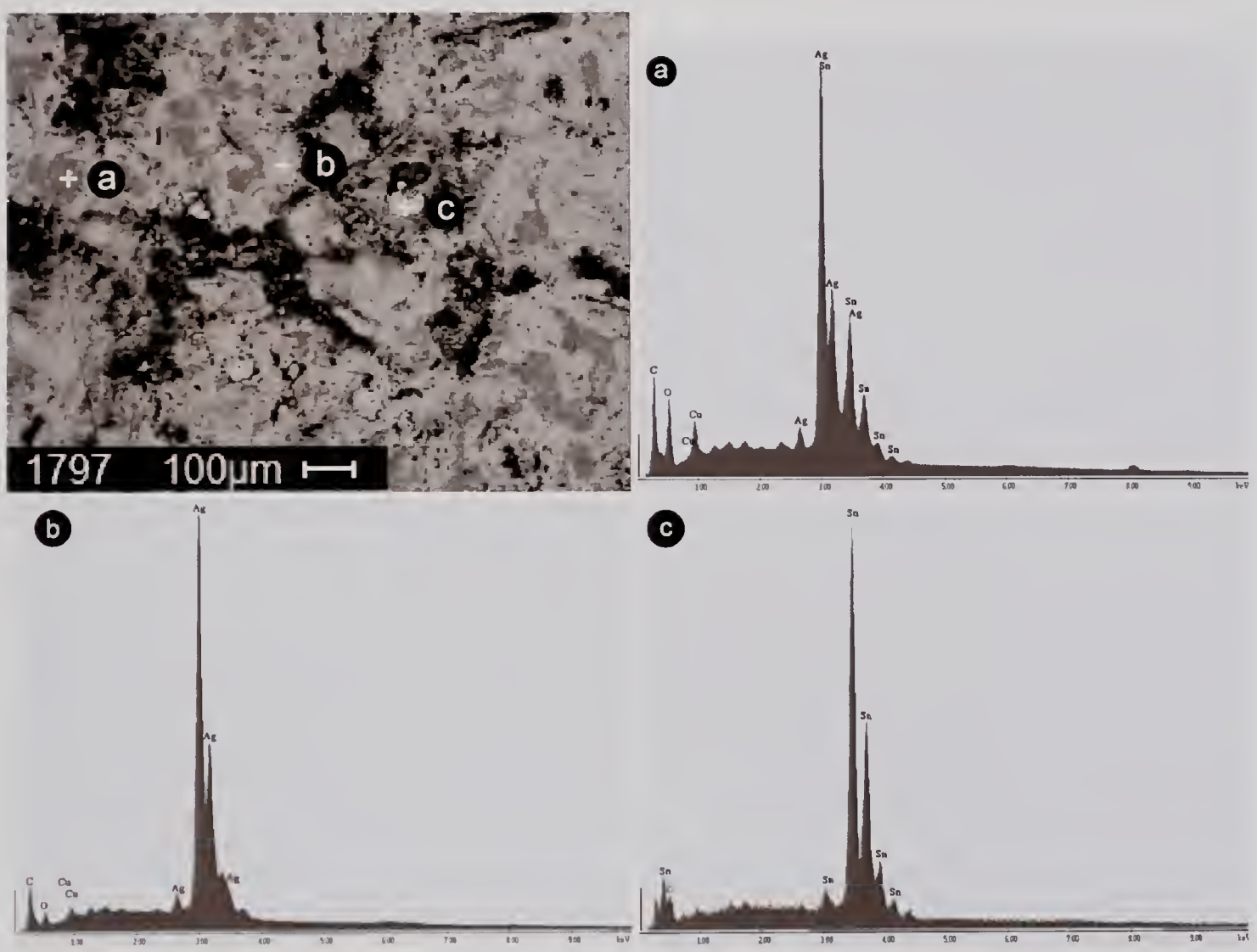

Figure 3. SEM Micrograph of the 1797 Kleeberg 97E-M30 Contemporary Counterfeit 2 Reale

CONCLUSION

The analysis of these three coins shows quite clearly the power of SEM/EDS in the analysis of coins and the combination of using XRF analysis as a pre-screen confirmation tool. XRF analysis can go deeper into the surface (10 micrometers) whereas SEM/EDS is not as deep (1 micrometer). So using both methods together is recommended for the numismatist performing these types of material analyses.

It's been shown that for the SOHO gilt issues a mercury/gold amalgam application process was used to evenly spread the gold over the copper surface of these special issue coins. The contemporary counterfeit 8 Reale with Sheffield-type plating was confirmed to be only a physical bonding process of silver and copper similar to the houseware known as Sheffield Plate. Finally, it was confirmed that the black spots on the Kleeberg counterfeit 2 Reale were indeed unmixed silver globules which made their way to the surface of the coin and that they were not copper deposits; upon magnification these black spots were isolated and a pair was analyzed to confirm that silver in its most oxidized state was the constituent in this alloy mix.

This writer plans to do more analyses with this method with other series of contemporary counterfeit coinage from different time periods.

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3. Uglow, Jenny, *The Lunar Men: Five Friends Whose Curiosity Changed the World*, London: Faber & Faber, 2002. ISBN 0-374-19440-8.

4. The papers were published as J. Kleeberg, "Counterfeit 2 Reales of the Bust Type: Carlos II, Carlos IV, Ferdinand VII, 1771–1821. A Survey and Die Study," in J. Kleeberg (ed.), *Circulating Counterfeits of the Americas*, COAC 14 (New York, 2000), pp. 137–192 and J. Lorenzo, "The Counterfeit Spanish Two Reales: Canadian Blacksmiths or North American Tokens," in J. Kleeberg (ed.), *Circulating Counterfeits of the Americas*, COAC 14 (New York, 2000), pp. 193–224.

NOT ALL COLONIAL PERIOD COINS WERE USED FOR COMMERCE

(Ray Williams)

It was not uncommon for colonial silversmiths to use silver coins to produce their wares. The coins would be hammered, rolled, melted, cast or struck into the item being made. How many thousands of Spanish Eight Reales or British Crowns were melted for this purpose, and lost to numismatics?

It is fun to see the coins, or remnants of them, on some of the items produced. Pictured here is a beautiful "Toddy Ladle," an interesting relic from the past having both a whaling and a numismatic connection. Inset in the base of the bowl is a shilling of Queen Anne, dated 1708. The bowl itself was made from a British crown, possibly of William III. Although no details of the obverse and reverse remain, the edge of the bowl shows the edge lettering of a crown, stating that it was struck in the eighth year of the reigning monarch. The handle is made of twisted baleen, tipped with a silver cap.

This item can be viewed as part of the American Numismatic Society Collection, when you visit them the next time you're in NY.

2013 SECOND AND THIRD QUARTER AUCTION RECAP

(Michael Wierzba)

It has been a fun and exciting year in colonial numismatics, hasn't it? We have been able to view (and buy) some pieces from well-known, old time collections, including the wonderful Ted Craige cabinet, and that was just to start off the year! While the summer months can be a bit slow for colonial action due to vacations, kids out of school, etc., that does not mean that there are not great pieces out there to buy. Below we will list some of the highlights (and lowlights) of colonial coins appearing in public auctions starting with the Heritage sale conducted during the Central States Convention in April.

Heritage Central States Signature Auction, April 24th 2013

- Lot 1005, Pine Tree Shilling, Noe-1 Large Planchet, PCGS XF40 CAC

The last couple of years have shown strong interest in Massachusetts silver, and that continues today with pieces selling strong in auctions and not lasting very long in dealers' inventories. This example was choice for the grade with no problems and original medium gray surfaces. It brought $7,638 in active bidding to an internet bidder.

- Lot 1017, 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Ryder 13-N, NGC AU55

Another colonial type with strong support has been Massachusetts cents in choice condition. This piece was a nice original brown with a good strike. NGC graded colonials have been a bit weaker in the market (continuing the trend from the last few years). This example brought $2,820, which is almost $1,000 below the PCGS Price Guide level of $3,750 in AU53. I think this piece was a bargain for the new owner, and had it been in PCGS plastic with a CAC sticker, I believe it would have realized a stronger figure. It goes back to the age-old quote, "Buy the coin, not the holder."

- Lot 1025, 1787 Vermont, RR-15, NGC Good Details -- Environmental Damage

Rarities in the state copper series have continued to be strongly pursued and we knew when this example came up it would be on the watch list of many C4 members. When I saw this coin in person, I actually liked it very much for the grade. It only had minimal flaws (which are known to plague this variety) and was quite well struck in places, leading to an in-hand inspection grade of around F15 in my opinion. We thought it might realize higher than it did at $11,750, but we know the new owner quite well and he is super happy to have acquired it!

- Lot 4107, 1783 Nova Constellatio Pattern, Quint, PCGS Secure AU53

What can you say about such a historic and important colonial coin that most collectors are lucky to say they had a chance to see on, let alone bid on one (though a very high percentage of us, including your author, really have no chance of bidding on such a rarity!). This piece was amazing, and had a pedigree as strong as any colonial we have encountered, including being in the cabinets of such names as Crosby, Parmelee and Garrett, just to name a few. We knew bidding would be fierce and there was a lot of talk

about the final number before the sale. It sold just below our pre-auction estimate at $1,175,000. Hey, find another one!

Heritage June Long Beach Signature Auction, June 5th-6th 2013

We move on now to the Long Beach summer auction, which did not contain a vast quantity of colonials, but did showcase some nice collector type and variety colonials.

- Lot 3001, Pine Tree Shilling, Noe-16 Small Planchet Late Die State, PCGS F12

This was a cool coin that we liked for many reasons. First off, it was one of the choicer Fine-graded Pine Tree Shillings we have seen in some time, with a good strike, very few marks and just good honest wear. The other reason was the extremely late die state on the obverse, causing a very large cud at the bottom of the tree. It brought a very fair $2,585 in the sale to an internet bidder.

- Lot 3019, 1774 Machin's Mills, Vlack 5-74A, PCGS VF25

We bring up this coin for two distinct reasons. The first reason is to remind readers that recent study has shown that Vlack 5 and Vlack 8 obverses are the same, with only a period in the legend differentiating the two. Secondly, this was actually a very nice example of the variety. While it did have darker surfaces, the detail and quality was well above average for a Machin's Mills product, and we thought this was a smart purchase by the new owner at $881. It would be hard to find a nice VF Machin's Mill coin of any date for less than that number!

- Lot 4038, 1787 Fugio, Newman 10-T 1/Horizontal 1, PCGS XF45

This was a lovely example of this scarce variety and major Fugio type. The color was a choice tan and the surfaces were smooth and glossy. No problems could be noted, just a perfect XF. Many others noticed this primo example as well, and it sold for $14,100 in spirited bidding.

- Lot 3042, (1800) Washington Funeral Medal Silver Urn, PCGS F12

This historic medal was as charming as one could hope for in this grade level. Actually, we felt this piece was a bit undergraded by PCGS, but I don't think that mattered all that much. It had perfect color and surfaces and was on my radar during the sale, but these continue to be highly sought after and this one surpassed my bid before selling at $3,819 to an internet bidder.

Stacks-Bowers June Baltimore Auction, June 25th 2013

There were very few colonials in this sale, with just a few lower grade colonial pieces and a group lot of colonial restrikes. There was however a Washington Unity States Cent that was plated in the catalog that sold for $75. Hey, not every auction can be a colonial treasure chest!

Heritage Pre-ANA Signature Auction, August 8th 2013

This pre-ANA auction had only 35 colonials, many of which we had seen before, either in previous auctions or in dealer inventories. The only true highlight of the session was lot 5501, a 1727 Portuguese 6400 Reis with a John Burger regulated countermark that brought $32,900 in spirited bidding to a floor bidder.

Stacks-Bowers The ANA Convention Sale, August 14th 2013

The annual ANA convention is the biggest show of the year and one that is circled on almost all serious collectors' calendars by early January. 2013 saw the first of three conventions to be held in Rosemont, IL at the Donald Stephens Convention Center. We like this venue, but we must admit that it is always fun to see this show in other states (some being better than others like Boston only 20 miles from our front door, hint hint!). Time will tell if this show will become bigger and bigger being in Rosemont the next three years, or if it will drop off in attendance based on Central States and the ANA being held in the same area within four months of each other. Anyway, back to the coins.

- Lot 1222, 1741B, French Colonies Sou Marque, PCGS VF35

We point this coin out to bash down those naysayers who believe that colonial coins are way too expensive to collect. This was a lower grade example of this type, but at $88, a great intro piece to colonial coin collecting.

- Lot 1230, 1785 Vermont Landscape, RR-4 VERMONTIS, PCGS VF20 CAC

Collectors of all colonials know that this is a highly sought after Vermont that is often found in horrible condition. The RR-4 is the only variety with "TIS" in the obverse legend, and as such is always in high demand for type sets. We liked this one better than others as it had nice color and a very bold VERMONTIS legend, not often the case on this R-4 die variety. It sold for a very fair $2,468.

- Lot 1242, 1787 Connecticut, Miller 1.2-mm, PCGS F Details Bent

A great rarity in the Connecticut series, and a variety that is missing from many collections. This piece would not win any beauty contests, with dark surfaces, scratches, porosity, etc., but it did have a good strike and was clearly identifiable. I was actually asked before the sale if this was possible to own for under $10,000 and I gave a resounding NO as an answer. Looks like I was correct as it sold for $18,800 in spirited, but not surprising, bidding.

- Lot 1286, 1795 Washington North Wales - Two Stars Each Side, PCGS G6

This is a true rarity in the Washington series and does not come up often for sale either privately or at auction. While this piece was low grade, what it had going for it was that all four stars were clearly visible with the naked eye. We think this piece was a very good bargain at $1,880, as getting another one or going a grade or two higher would jump the price many multiples of that number. An astute purchase.

• Lot 1288, (1800) WA Funeral Medal - Skull and Crossbones, PCGS VF Details
I will quote from the auction description to start: "Probably not the nicest Skull and Crossbones you are apt to see, but it is certainly rare and desirable." Well, I agree it was not the prettiest Skull and Crossbones I have ever seen; however, this piece was well detailed and was struck in White Metal, making it only one of 5-6 known in total. With that said, this may have been the bargain of the sale, selling for a shockingly low number of $2,732 (what the heck was I doing during this lot as I was not the buyer and just somehow totally missed the bidding on this lot, but kudos to the smart buyer). I am sure if this piece becomes available again, it will bring multiples of this sale number. See, there still are great bargains in these auctions!

• Lots 1289-1329. This was a great run of very old colonial struck copies, including a great selection of copper Wyatt MA silver pieces. All were very attractive. A few pieces stood out from the rest, like the copper Good Samaritan token and the Betts Fantasy Immune Columbia piece on a British Counterfeit, but they all were quite attractive and they found good homes.

Lots 1330-1400 contained the wonderful Fugio collection put together by Bob Ayers. There were some fantastic condition pieces of the R-4 and R-5 die varieties as well as some major rarities. A few of the many highlights are listed below.

• Lot 1333, Newman 1-Z - Cross After Date/Raised Rims, PCGS F15
A classic rarity, this example was choice tan with excellent eye appeal. We expected a strong number, and it sold for $21,150.

• Lot 1334, Newman 2-C – FUCIO, PCGS VF30
Another classic Fugio rarity, this piece was very attractive in person with light brown color and smooth, glossy surfaces. Bidding was fierce for this piece, and when the dust settled, it sold for $32,900.

• Lot 1340, Newman 5-F - Concave Rays, PCGS VF Details
A true rarity missing from many collections and very rarely a piece that comes to market. This example was darker brown with lighter high points. The surfaces were evenly granular, but not offensively so. The strike was bold for the grade. We knew there would be very strong competition for this variety and it showed during the sale. It finally sold for $35,250.

• Lot 1361, Newman 12-U, PCGS AU53
One of the prettiest examples of this die variety I have ever seen. The obverse and reverse were very boldly struck with the color and surfaces being immaculate to the eye. We loved this coin and it sold far below our pre-auction guess at $4,700. We know the new owner very well and the smile on his face when he acquired this piece stretched all the way from ear to ear!

There were many other beautiful Fugio coppers throughout the collection and we highly encourage anyone who did not see them or get a catalog to check out the Stacks website and view them online.

Stacks-Bowers Philadelphia Americana Sale, September 18th 2013

This auction did not contain a large number of colonials, mostly due to the fact that the next Stacks auction is the C4 auction (yay!) and many colonials were held back for that sale in November. Also, this sale contained the second part of the John Ford Political medal and token collection that, of course, overshadowed a lot of "regular" coins in the auction. Almost all of the colonials were in the $200-500 range, with only a small handful reaching the four-figure mark.

The past few months have been a fun time in colonial numismatics, and if you have not been a part of a convention or auction during the summer months, you will not have to be patient for very long as the C4 Convention is right around the corner in early November, and from what we have heard, the auction will be another blockbuster event. We look forward to seeing everyone there and in the mean time, happy hunting!

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A REAL NEW JERSEY GUY?

JAMES C. SPILMAN (1926-2013)

The community of colonial coin collectors has lost a giant with the passing of James Spilman on August 19, 2013 at the age of 86 years. Other than his incredible impact on colonial numismatics, his legacy includes 2 children, 5 grandchildren and 3 great, great-grandchildren.

Soon after *The Colonial Newsletter* (*CNL*) was started by Al Hoch with 10 subscribers, Jim Spilman took over as editor and chief. With extraordinary skill, persistence and dedication, Jim led *CNL* on its journey to become the leading research journal for colonial numismatics. He directed *CNL* from the 9th issue (there was no issue number 8 until February 15, 1976 when the entire *CNL* was reformatted and renumbered by Mr. Spilman) through the 103rd issue and this spanned the dates from August 1963 to February 1996. To quote Q. David Bowers in the introduction of his book, Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins, "Jim Spilman was a wonderful editor – caretaker and shepherd, actually – of *CNL*. He had the rare talent of considering opinions of others, printing them, and then gently suggesting modifications." Under Mr. Spilman's ministrations, *CNL* flourished and interest in colonial coins increased exponentially.

I had the pleasure of spending a few evenings prior to the publication the 50th Anniversary issue of *CNL* interviewing Jim Spilman concerning his interest in colonial coins. He was born and raised in Little Rock, Arkansas and had no interest in coins in his early life. His primary interest was music and he became accomplished in playing both the trumpet and coronet. Higher education was obtained at Purdue University where he graduated with a degree in electrical engineering. Following college he worked as an engineer for the radio station – KLRA – until taking on a project with the Navy in developing fuses for artillery shells. His next and last job was with the space program, starting work in 1956 on the Saturn rocket, which was used in the launch to the moon. He retired from the space program in 1985.

So with his lack of interest in coins, how did he ever become such a prominent figure in colonial numismatics? When he was about 35 years old, he was looking through an old chest in his grandmother's attic and came across an odd coin. It turned out to be a Fugio cent and this started him on the road to becoming one of the most respected colonial numismatists in America. Soon after finding the coin, Eric Newman came out with his publication on Fugios, which Jim studied avidly. In addition his initial inquires about Fugios at the American Numismatic Society headquarters directed him to Damon Douglas, who was also in the middle of putting a Fugio publication together (much of which was published later in sections of *CNL)*. Not only did Mr. Spilman have a close relationship with Damon Douglas, but he also became very close to Ned Barnsley, and he would visit Mr. Barnsley for a week each July at Ned's home on Long Beach Island in New Jersey. Mr. Spilman stated that these special visits were filled with discussions of coins and coin literature. Mr. Spilman indicated that Mr. Barnsley mainly collected NJs and Connecticut coppers but also had a large collection of Fugios. The latter he either gave to Mr. Spilman or traded for rare Connecticut coppers.

In regard to taking over the editorship of *CNL*, as Mr. Hoch was having less and less free time to devote to the publication, Mr. Spilman's interest in all coins colonial was rapidly growing. Mr. Hoch recognized Jim Spilman's devotion to the hobby and asked him to take over *CNL*. Mr. Spilman introduced the first issue of *CNL* under his editorship with the statement, "With this issue The Colonial Newsletter enters a new era which includes a new format, a new editor, and hopefully the continuation of the fine service of the past to those interested in Colonial American Numismatics." He went on to observe, "Future success is wholly dependent on the willingness of individuals to share their observations, opinions, and comments with others of like interests." Jim was the first to require a "dues" charge for a *CNL* subscription, based on the actual cost of printing and mailing. The initial dues for the 20 subscribers were some 3 to 4 dollars. By the time Jim stepped down as editor, the number of subscribers had increased to over 300!!

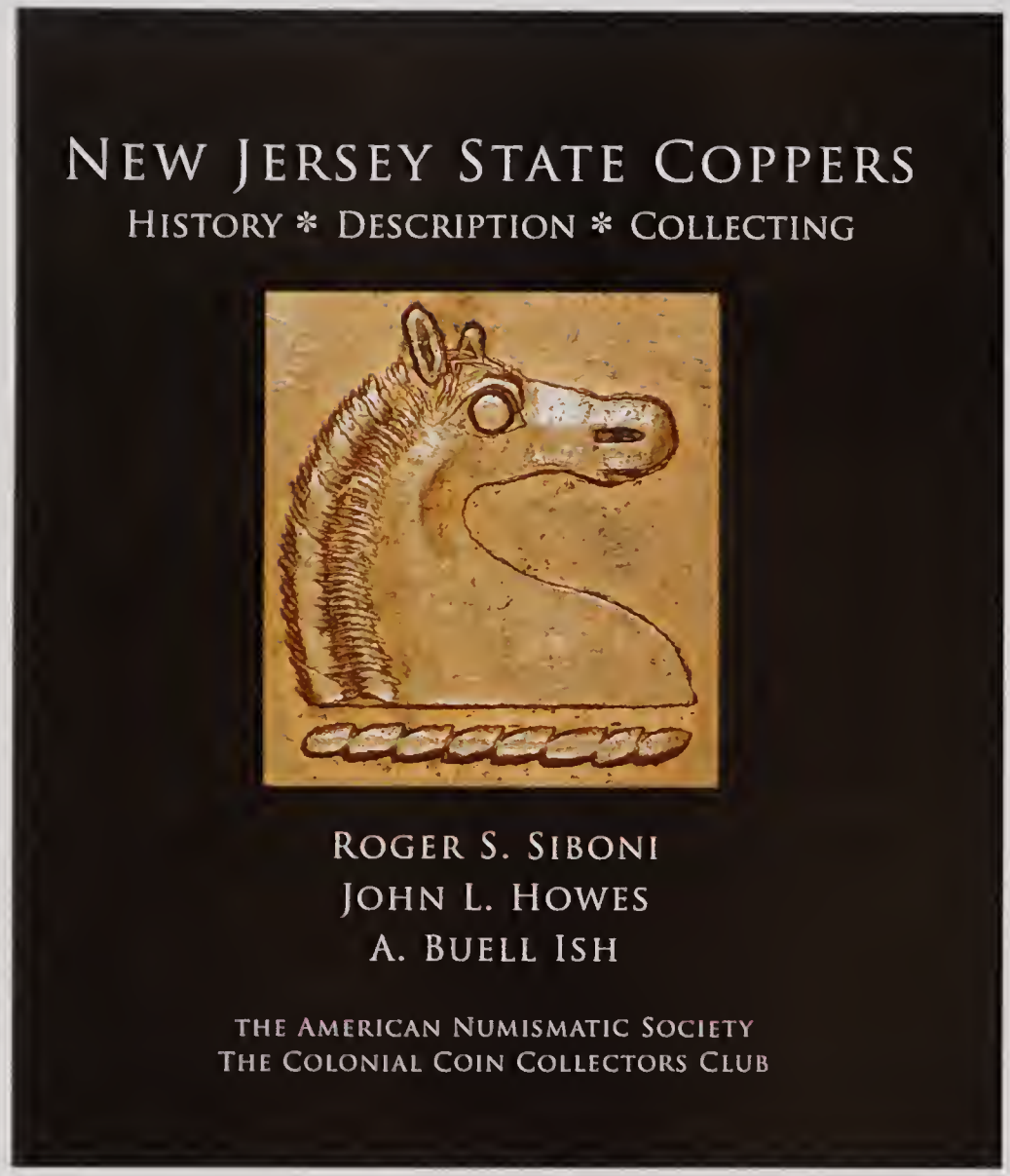
Not only did Mr. Spilman take the *CNL* to an incredibly high level, but he actively embraced new technology that became available by establishing an on-line community of bloggers on CompuServe. Those of us who remember the early days of the internet look back fondly on the comradeship and sharing of all sorts of ideas and information. Similarly, it was under Mr. Spilman's direction that *CNL* On-Line was developed and the Yahoo eSIGS divided into specific groups for those interested in researching and discussing specific coinages. I had the pleasure of being the Virginia Colonial Coinage moderator.

After 33 years leading *CNL*, Mr. Spilman indicated that he just got "burned out." He remembers a visit in his Huntsville, Alabama home by Les Elam and Phil Mossman concerning the transfer of the editorship of *CNL* to the American Numismatic Society in 1995. The reason the Colonial Coin Collecting Club (C4) was not considered as the recipient of *CNL* was that C4 was a new organization with an unknown future, while ANS was well established. In the September 1996 issue of *CNL*, Jim Spilman explained that it was his failing health that caused his hard decision to discontinue as *CNL* editor, and his decision to offer *CNL* as a donation to The American Numismatic Society. The transfer was complete in 1996 and Phil Mossman took over as the editor. Looking back, we should all give Jim Spilman a huge round of applause for having taken a small publication and making it the primary research journal for American colonial numismatics.

Jim was also a personal friend and mentor to me. Many of my early interests in colonial numismatics were nurtured by Jim's unwavering support and encouragement. He will be missed. - Roger A. Moore MD

**********ANNOUNCEMENTS**********

LONG-AWAITED NEW JERSEY BOOK:



With a forward by Michael Hodder

Andrew Meadows, Deputy Director of the American Numismatic Society, has indicated that the long-awaited book on New Jersey coppers authored by Roger Siboni, Jack Howes, and Buell Ish and co-published by ANS and C4 should be available at the C4 Convention. Pricing for the volume, exclusive of shipping costs, will be $235 full price -- but $165 for ANS and C4 members. As soon as the book is available, purchases may be made by mail (via a form that can be downloaded) or directly through the ANS website using either PayPal or credit card.

COLONIAL COIN COLLECTOR CLUB RESEARCH GRANTS AVAILABLE

C4 has just recently launched a new program designed to award grants of up to $1500 for original research. The purpose of these research grants is to provide C4 members financial support to conduct original research on Colonial Coins, Colonial Currency or related topics that results in an article submitted for publication in the C4 Newsletter. If you are interested in applying for a grant, please fill out the Research Application located on the Website and submit it to:

James P. Rosen, MD
9 Seminole Way
Bloomfield, CT 06002

Please be sure to fill out the application completely, and read the Description of Research Project and Maximum Grant Award. Also, be cognizant of what the grant covers. Although these grants are for all C4 members, we would hope that those who apply are in need of financial support for their research.

HONORIAL AND MEMORIAL FUNDS

The Board has established Honorial and Memorial Funds into which money can be donated from members and non-members of C4 in memory of an individual or in honor of an occasion. Currently there are two funds that one can donate into, the Educational Fund and the Library Fund. If you are interested in donating money to these funds, please find the application for donation on the C4 website.

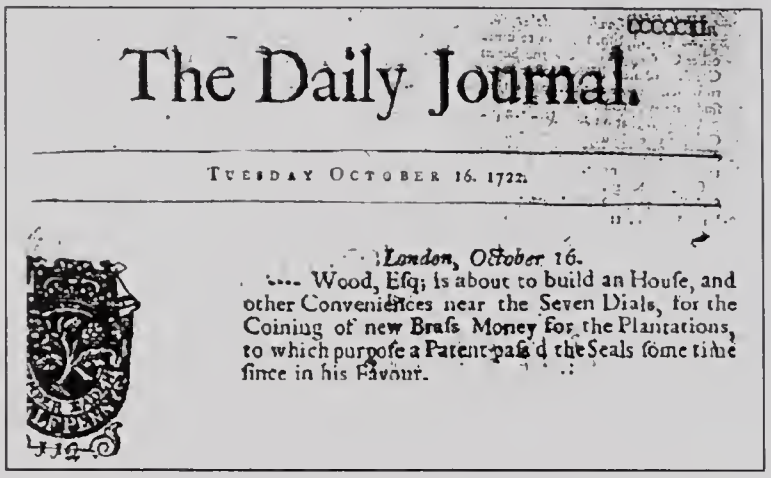
COMPLETE C4 NEWSLETTER CDs FOR SALE

C4 is making available on CD of a complete set of *C4 Newsletters* from 1993 (vol.1, no.1) through 2011 (vol.19, no. 4). The format is a fully searchable PDF files, which makes life and research much easier. Thanks to Randy Clark, Ray Williams and Gary Trudgen for their vision and extremely hard work, which now lets us offer these wonderful research tools to you for $50 plus $4.00 p&h for members or $75 plus $4.00 p&h for non-members. To order, please contact either (a) Wayne Shelby at dughistory@juno.com or at P.O. Box 568 Rancocas, NJ 08073 or (b) Charlie Rohrer at RohrerC@cadmus.com or at P.O. Box 25 Mountville, PA 17554. Please send your check made out to C4 to Charlie Rohrer at the above address.

C4 ANNOUNCES THE RELEASE OF ITS LATEST BOOK: THE ROSA AMERICANA COINAGE OF WILLIAM WOOD

by Sydney F. Martin

William Wood conceived a plan to manufacture coins for Britain's American Plantations, which were constantly in need of small change to support everyday commercial trans-actions. This plan became entangled in the politics and economic theories of the day, with King George, his mistress, Isaac Newton, Robert Walpole, and other English notables, as well as the colonial merchants, playing key roles in the story behind the production and distribution of the coins.


The Daily Journal.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 16. 1722.

London, October 16.

---- Wood, Esq; is about to build an House, and other Conveniences near the Seven Dials, for the Coining of new Brass Money for the Plantations, to which purpose a Patent past the Seals some time since in his Favour.

Drawing upon his original research the author examines the historical context in which the coins were produced, integrating often conflicting existing material. Particular attention is paid to the methods employed in manufacturing these coins, from the underlying metallurgy, to the process of preparing and striking the planchets, the locations where they were made and their circulation patterns.

A catalogue of known die varieties is developed for each of the three denominations issued. Some 21 varieties of halfpence, 66 varieties of pence, and 36 varieties of twopence are identified. As well as describing the coins themselves, he has explored related experimental and pattern issues, providing new insights into these enigmatic issues. Production quantities are estimated, rarity and condition census data developed, and major holdings examined.

Michael Hodder, in his *Introduction* states "The best advice anyone can take before undertaking a difficult research project is condensed in this quotation from Marcus Portius Cato Censorius (234-149 B.C.): 'Master the subject, the words will follow.' Syd Martin's new book on William Wood's Rosa Americana issues is a good example of the continuing aptness of the saying."

The book, which is enjoying favorable reviews, can be obtained from Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com.

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Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues

Wayne Shelby has agreed to store the back copies of the *C4 Newsletter*. People wishing to purchase back issues that are still available should send their money to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, whose contact data are at page 2. Upon receipt of the money, he will contact Wayne,

who will mail out the material. Back copies of the *Newsletter* are $10 for the first and $8 for all after that placed at the same time. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:

P.O. Box 568
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609-261-6662 (Home)

****

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com.

(1) Jordan, Lou. *John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002.

(2) Vlack, Robert. *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004.

(3) Martin, Sydney. *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007.

Hardbound copies of past C4 auction catalogues are available in very limited numbers. If interested, contact Ray Williams or Leo Shane.

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The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork :
http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob..http://www.forgerynetwork.com/asset.aspx?id=QEjfzd5ZR~x~8=

****

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts. *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts* by Christopher J. Salmon is a splendidly illustrated review of the silver coins of Massachusetts, employing the latest historical and numismatic evidence as well as novel scientific analysis. Minting techniques are explored in detail. All varieties of the coinage are newly classified with a consistent yet flexible taxonomic system that lists the varieties in chronological order and can readily accommodate potential future discoveries. The system allows an appreciation for how varieties evolved and the relative degree of change that occurred at each step. It is designed to be as simple as possible without oversimplifying, with all varieties named according to their obverse and reverse dies. The book includes a fully illustrated atlas that details important characteristic features. The last part of the atlas displays each variety at actual size to aid in attribution. Regardless of your specialty, adding a Massachusetts Shilling to your collection is always a welcome event. Consider adding this book to your library. To order, call Megan at ANS with your credit card at 212-571-4470 ext 117.

C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently $25.00 for Regular Membership and $10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age). They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the *C4 Newsletter* envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or $625.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to:

Charlie Rohrer, C4 Treasurer
PO Box 25
Mountville, PA 17554

Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes his job easier and will be much appreciated!

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NEW RESOURCE FOR THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Our C4 Newsletter now has an index available on our website at www.colonialcoins.org. There are actually two indexes: one by author and a second by topic/title. This is a beginning and the index will improve over time. We have intentions of updating the index within a week or two of every issue being shipped. We ask past authors and contributors to the C4N to please review their work in the index and forward any corrections/additions/suggestions to Ray Williams at njraywms@optonline.net or give a call.

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In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your Regional VP or the President of the Club, Jim Rosen. The new provisional members, with their home states, are :

CoinReplicas.com - NY
Vladimir Vesely - OR

MEMORIAL SITE

C4 has decided that we would like to honor those who have passed away by placing their name on a Memorial Page in our *Newsletter* and on our Website. If you know of any club member who has passed way, please send their information such as their age, collecting habits, where they lived and anything else you would like to Editor Syd Martin at sfmartin5@comcast.net and to Website manager Stan Stephens at sstephens@hsc.wvu.edu. We note the passing of Richard Doty (1942-2013), senior curator at the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection on 2 June 2013.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Grayscale ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows (color ads are 50% more in each category):

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
1 page	$200	$300	$450	$600	6" x 9"
1/2 page	$125	$180	$250	$350	6" x 4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire – generally $200 additional). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional $10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

NOTICE: The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.

✧✧✧

Mike Shutty: If you are a serious collector, I think you will like my book on collecting. If you have ever wondered why we devote so much time and energy to studying the colonial coins we all love, I think this book will get you started on a journey of self-discovery. Check it out.

One Coin is Never Enough: How and why we collect.

My book is available directly from Krause Publishing or from Internet sellers like Amazon.com. It is not expensive, and I think C4 members will like this book.

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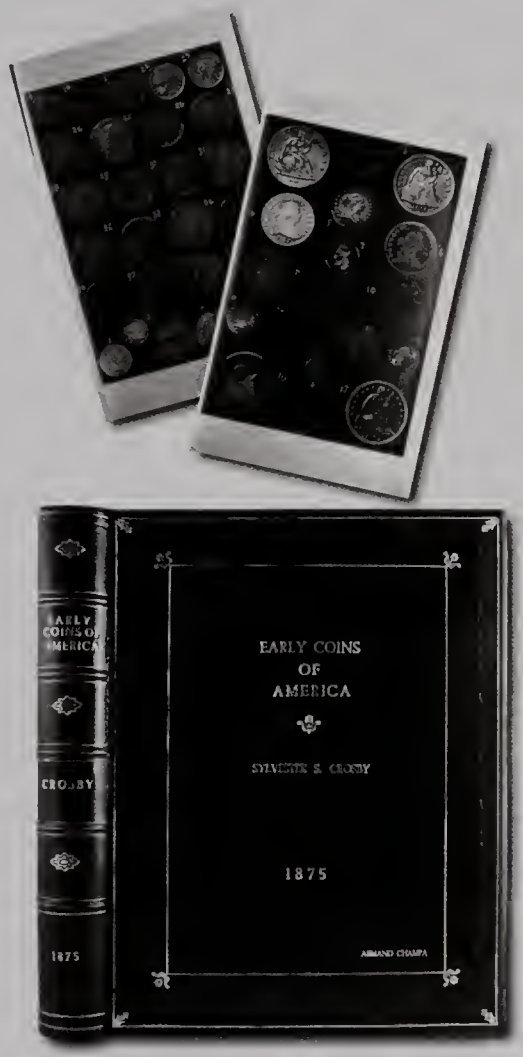

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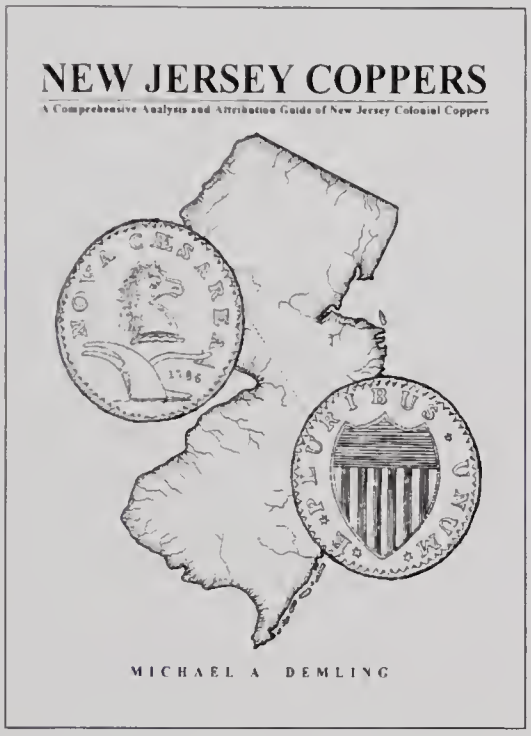
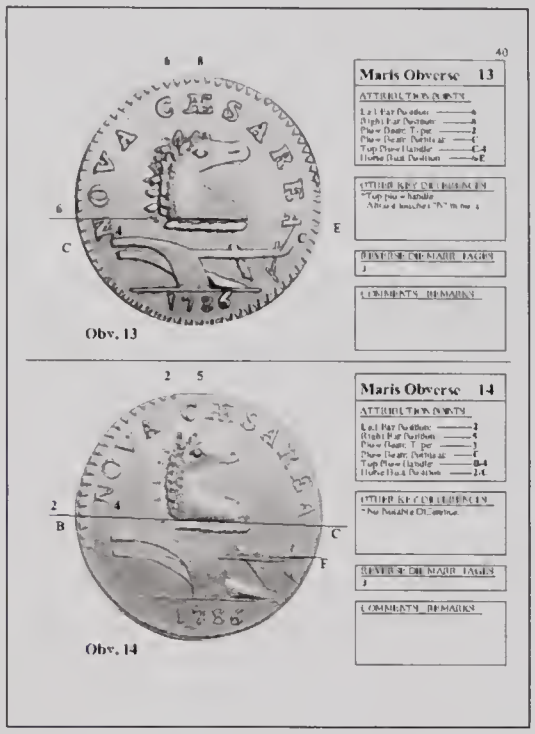
A New Publication on New Jersey Coppers

Not since Dr. Maris Published his work on the New Jersey Coppers in 1881 has there been a Comprehensive Analysis and Attribution Guide of New Jersey Colonial Coppers.





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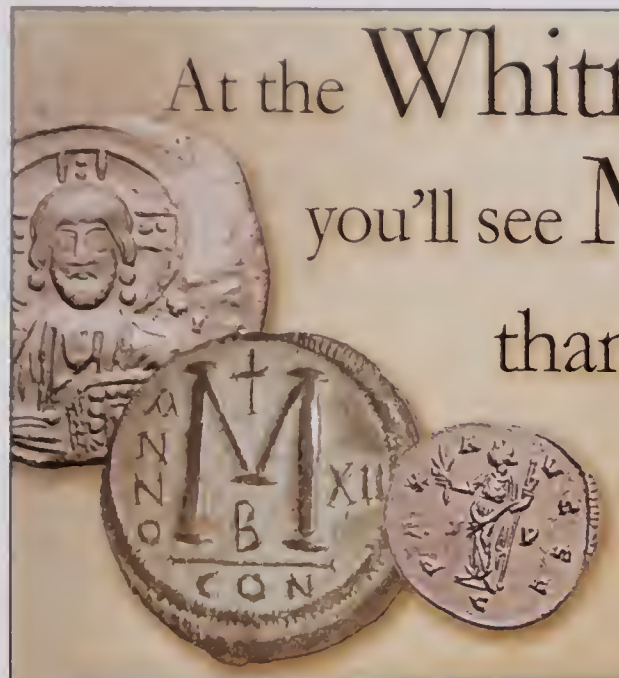

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